CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,349—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-6	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-6
11-0	6-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0	6-8
22-6	12-0		22-6	12-0
25-0	13-6	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0	13-6
37-8	19-12		37-8	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Feb.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st „
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
B.L. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st „
B.L. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	
PEKIN	3988	600	P. Harris.	24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	12th Feb.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	26th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, At SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feby. 1st, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Mar. 91
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April 91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail on
Melpomene	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Feb. '91

TO COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA

The s.s. "SELENE," Captain R. Mayer, will be despatched as above on the 3rd February.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 31st January, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c. from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug, and may be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in small Tins.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 4th February.

S. S. "ASKA," 430 tons, at 11 a.m., on 7th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 8th February, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd February 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION*.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
B.M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	14th February.
M. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	28th „
M. NUBIA	T. G. Knox	3551	10th March.
L. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	27th „
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3560	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th „

Steamer marked B.M. goes to Marseilles via Barcelona.

Steamers marked L. proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M. to Marseilles only.

Steamer marked M.L. goes to Liverpool via Marseilles, and books passengers for both Ports.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted up with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th January, 1891.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Aus[illegible], &c

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLAYING CARDS (DE LA RUE'S PATENT).

"PNEUMATIC" PLAYING CARDS
FOR EASY SHUFFLING AND PERFECT DEALING.

THESE CARDS are thin with Rounded Corners and Patent Index-Pips. The front of the Pneumatic Playing Cards are highly finished, whilst the Backs are minutely grooved or indented all over the surface, so as to provide an air-space between the Cards, and a roughened surface which acts as a resistance for the thumb in dealing. This prevents misdeals, as the Cards slide off one by one, and can be dealt with the greatest ease and rapidity. A variety of patterns. Per pack, Re. 1-4, 1-8, and Rs. 2.

SELF-PLAYING WHIST CARDS
(FOSTER'S PATENT).

A Pack of Cards that will play themselves. One, two, or three persons can play exactly as though four were present: the Cards will play with you or against you; will tell you when you play correctly, and correct your mistakes. Each Pack plays 40 Games, and every Hand is a perfect example of the Game of Whist. Per pack, Rs. 2.

	Rs.	As.
DeLa Rue's Palace Gold Moguls, asstd. patterns, per pack	2	2
Do. do. do. „ doz.	24	0
Do. Palace Moguls do. „ pack	1	14
Do. do. do. „ doz.	21	0
Do. Figured Moguls do. „ pack	1	10
Do. do. do. „ doz.	18	0
Goodall's Duplex Round Cornered, per pack Re. 1-4 and	1	10
Do. Porcelain Faced per pack	0	10
Do. Harrys and Club Harrys, per pack Re. 0-10 and	1	0
Do. Moguls	1	4
Squeezers, with round corners per pack	1	10
Do. do. per doz. packs	16	8
Do. do. and gilt edges per pack	2	0
Do. do. do. per doz. packs	21	0
Pioneer Squeezers, gilt edges per pack	1	8
Do. per doz.	16	0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by
THACKER and Co., LD.,
Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.

⁂ Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for Self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on Application.

THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLE PLATE to be of the highest Standard Quality, experience having taught them that the Public prefer a Superior Article at a moderate cost to Goods slightly Cheaper but far Inferior in Quality and Thickness of Plating. Being strongly plated on hardest Nickel Silver, the Goods are thoroughly reliable for Strength and Wear.

		Plain Fiddle Pattern. Rs.	a.	Queen Anne. Rs.	a.	Beaded Lily or Thread Pattern. Rs.	a.
Table Forks	Per doz.	24	0	26	0	30	0
Dessert Forks	„	19	0	21	0	23	0
Table Spoons	„	24	0	26	0	30	0
Dessert Spoons	„	19	0	21	0	23	0
Tea Spoons	„	9	8	11	0	13	0
„ „ Miniature	„	8	8	9	0	12	0
Egg „ with gilt bowls	„	12	0	12	0	15	0
Salt Spoons with gilt bowls	„	12	0	12	0	15	0
Salt Spoons Miniature	„	8	8	8	0	11	0
Mustard Spoons, gilt bowls	each	1	0	1	0	1	4
Mustard Spoons, Miniature	„	0	12	0	12	1	2
Gravy „	„	5	4	5	8	7	0
Marrow „	„	2	12	2	12	3	8

		Plain Fiddle Pattern. Rs.	a.	Queen Anne. Rs.	a.	Beaded Lily or Thread Pattern. Rs.	a.
Chatni Spoons	each	2	12	2	12	3	8
Caddy „	„	1	2	1	2	1	4
Sugar „	„	1	6	1	6	1	4
Sugar Tongs	„	2	8	2	8	2	12
Ice Tongs	„	4	4	4	0	6	0
Ice Claws, Scissor Shaped	„	8	0	8	0	7	8
Butter Knives	„	2	8	2	8	2	12
Pickle or Oyster Forks	„	1	2	1	2	1	6
Toddy Ladles	„	2	8	2	4	2	8
Sauce „	„	2	8	2	8	2	12
Soup „	„	9	0	9	0	9	0
Sardine Tongs	„	6	0	6	0	6	0
Sugar Sifters	„	3	0	3	0	4	0
Fish Helpers	Per pair	16	0	16	0	17	0
Knife Rests	„	2	0	2	8	3	0
Cheese Scoops	each	2	12	2	12	2	12

HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF PLATE

COMPREHENDING

12 Table Forks
12 Dessert Forks
12 Table Spoons
12 Dessert Spoons
12 Tea Spoons
6 Egg Spoons
6 Salt Spoons
2 Mustard Spoons
2 Gravy Spoons
1 Marrow Spoon
1 Chatni Spoon
1 Caddy Spoon
1 Sugar Spoon
1 Sugar Sifter
1 Pair Sugar Tongs
2 Pairs Ice Claws
2 Butter Knives
2 Pickle Forks
2 Sauce Ladles
2 Soup Ladles
1 Pair Fish Helpers
2 Pairs Knife Rests

TREACHER & Co.'s FIDDLE PATTERN,
In Oak or Mahogany Brass Bound Chest, lined with Green Baize, and fitted with Lock and Key. Net cash Rs. 200.

QUEEN ANNE PATTERN.
Queen Anne Pattern.........as above...Net Cash Rs. 210.

TREACHER & Co.'s BEADED LILY OR THREADED PATTERN.
In Oak or Mahogany Brass Bound Chest, lined with Green Baize, and fitted with Lock and Key. Net cash Rs. 235.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CASELLA'S ABKARI HYDROMETERS.

EXPRESSLY ARRANGED TO SUIT HER MAJESTY'S EXCISE.

	Rs.	as.
STANDARD HYDROMETERS in Glass, 60°, to 90° with Thermometer in Mahogany Case, with Sike's Book of Tables to 100° F., and Trial Glass	25	0
CASELLA'S HYDROMETER, Direct Reading, with Thermometer, Copyright Tables in case, and Trial Glass	15	0

SOLE AND SPECIAL AGENTS:

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge.

PHILLIPS & CO. LD.

POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in a agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTAE VITAE, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. { To watches, clocks, chronometers, &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. { To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. { To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA

REPAIRS. { To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with through good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FASHIONABLE Rs. 8-12.
LIGHT & DURABLE. FELT HATS.
IMPROVED *WEIGHT ONLY—3½ OZ.*
MANUFACTURE. BROWNS & BLACK.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, } BOMBAY.

GREAT REDUCTION

FOR CASH IN PRICES OF
HAND-MADE TABLE LINEN
TOWELS, &C., &C.
TABLE CLOTHS.
STAR OR FLOWER PATTERN,
IN ALL SIZES.
TABLE NAPKINS
TO MATCH.
20 and 24 inch square.
HAND AND BATH TOWELS.
COUNTERPANES, TOILETTE COVERS,
D'OYLEYS, TABLE COVERS, SHEETING,
PILLOWS, SHIKAR CLOTH, CURTAINS.
REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR TABLE DAMASK.

CLOTHS BEST
NAPKINS BELFAST
DOYLEYS BLEACH.

REDUCED PRICES.

	Rs.	a.
Best Double Damask Cloths; Rich Floral Patterns and other elegant designs, IN ALL SIZES ...from each	9	8
Rich Damask (Double) Table Napkins, to match cloths, if required, an extensive selection Hemmed ready for use ...from per doz.	9	8
Superior Damask Doyleys, Fringed large size selected choice patterns ...per doz.	6	0
Piece Damask to Fit all Tables; any length cut, Neat Attractive Designs ...Per yard	3	0
BROWN LINEN; afternoon Tea Cloths, Richly Embroidered in Silk, Deep Fringed Edges, a Novelty ...each	6	0

SPECIAL V. P. P. OR CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS,

DIRECT FROM THE
NORTHERN KANGRA TEA COMPANY.

PRICES AND QUALITY
SIMPLY UNAPPROACHABLE.

COMPARISON INVITED AND COMPETITION CHALLENGED!

Flowery Orange Pekoe	Rs.	1	10	per lb.
Imperial Mixture	„	1	2	„
Pekoe Souchong	„	0	15	„
Household Mixture	„	0	9	„

Liberal Discount to Messes, Clubs and Steam-ship Companies.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SYMPHONIUMS ! ! !

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.

Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 2[illegible], High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR will OPEN the EXHIBITION, at 5-15 p. m. TO-DAY, at the Secretariat. By kind permission, His Excellency's Band will play a Selection of Music. Entrance Re. 1 at the Doors. Season Ticket, Rs. 3.

L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.,
OPEN DAILY 8 A.M. TO 8 P.M.
Electric Light and Band every evening.
Entrance Re 1. Season Tickets, Rs. 3.

HUDSON'S TENT OF MYSTERIES, ADJOINING NOVELTY THEATRE

THE LATEST EUROPEAN SENSATIONS.

ZANA—"The World's Illusion."
SHE—"Who must be obeyed" will ascend from the Urn.
DIANA—"Queen of the Night."
SCOPEONIA—"Looking through a Man or a Brick."

ON VIEW THIS EVENING from 5-30 to 10 p.m.
Admission 8 Annas.
Soldiers, Volunteers, and Children—Half-price.
Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co. and at the Door.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

THE S.S. "STRAITS of MAGELLAN," (late City of Carthage, a well-known and favorite Passenger Ship) 2,651 tons, will LEAVE BOMBAY for LONDON, on or about 10th February. The Cabins are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite and Comfort. Stewardess carried. For Particulars as to passage-money, &c., please apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of OILS, TALLOW, and COTTON WASTE, during the year commencing 1st April, 1891. Delivery will be taken at the Store Depots at Hubli or Bangalore.

Specifications and forms of tenders for delivery at either of the above depots can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, on payment of Annas 8 for each copy.

Tenders must reach the office of the Agent and Chief Engineer at Dharwar not later than the 2nd March, 1891, and the covers should be superscribed "Tenders for Oils, Tallow, and Cotton Waste."

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. For further particulars apply to the Storekeeper, Hubli.

J. G. LINDSAY, Col, R. E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Dharwar, 31st January, 1891.

SASSOON LIBRARY and READING ROOM.

2 Doors from the Esplanade Hotel,
OPEN on WEEK DAYS
From 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.
ON SUNDAYS up to 1 p.m.
SUBSCRIPTION :—

Life Member	Rs. 150	Payable in Advance.
Quarterly Member	„ 6 per quarter	
Visitors' Tickets Eight Annas per Week		

WANTED, CONSIGNEE of 280 BUNDLES and 1875 BARS IRON marked L1 (white) Shipped by Messrs. Laren Hartmann and Co. from Glasgow in the s. s. Drumburlie. Delivery of Iron ex this Steamer will be given by the Port Trust on the 5th instant, and all the Consignees or their Deputies are required to be present then, otherwise Steamer will not be responsible either for shortage or wrong delivery of Iron.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents, s. s. Drumburlie.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT SUIT NO. 700 OF 1889.
THE BANK OF BENGAL ....Plaintiffs,
vs.
BHAU CRUSTNARAO and others....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SALE of the right, title, and interest of the Defendant Bhau Crustnarao in the Immoveable property mentioned in the Sheriff's Proclamation, dated 20th December, 1890, and advertised in this Paper on the 22nd Idem and 30th Ultimo, will be proceeded with at Dhuswady Lane, on Friday, the 6th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.

For particulars *vide* the said Proclamation dated 20th December, 1890. Dated this 2nd February, 1891.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER, BUCKLAND, and BAYLEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB
And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned HERBERT BROMLEY has this day taken the undersigned John McBeath Campbell, Doctor of Dental Surgery, of the Dental College, of Philadelphia, U. S. A., into Partnership. The business of a Dental Surgeon heretofore carried on by the said Herbert Bromley under the style of "WALTON AND BROMLEY" will in future be carried on by both the undersigned in co-partnership under the style or firm of "Bromley and Campbell" at the premises heretofore occupied by the said Herbert Bromley at Dean Lane, Fort.

HERBERT BROMLEY,
J. M. CAMPBELL, D. D. S.
Bombay, 1st February 1891.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BALCRISHNA RAMCHUNDERJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

YASHWADABAI the widow, and one of the executors named in the Will ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 2nd Day of February in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One and in the Fifty-Fourth Year of Our Reign.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Registrar.
L. N. BANAJI,
The 2nd Day of February, 1891.
Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

E. S. WELLS' "ROUGH ON" PREPARATIONS.

		Rs. a.
Wells' Rough on Rats	As. 6 and	0 10
Wells' Rough on Bile Pills		0 12
Wells' Rough on Worms		0 12
Wells' Rough on Itch		1 8
Wells' Rough on Piles		1 8
Wells' Health Renewer		3 0
Wells' Buchu Paiba		3 0
Wells' Hair Balsam	Rs. 1-8 and	3 0
Wells' Leaurelle Oil		6 0
Wells' Brain Pills		6 0

Agents :—
F. S. MADON & Co.,
MARKET, NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES BALL,
THIS EVENING.
(POUDRE OR FANCY DRESS OPTIONAL.)

Tickets of admission to be obtained from Qr.-Mr. SOUNDY, or Members of the Committee.

Members of any Volunteer Corps with 2 Ladies	Rs. 10
Non-Volunteers and 1 Lady	„ 12
Extra Lady's ticket	„ 3
Members of the B. V. R. single	„ 6

A. F. SOUNDY, Captain,
Hon. Sec., Ball Committee.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

AN ART UNION (sanctioned by the Government of Bombay) will be held in connection with the Society's Exhibition, NOW OPENED at the SECRETARIAT.

A large number of Prizes will be drawn for on the 12th February, consisting of Pictures of values from Rs. 50 to Rs. 750, purchased at the Exhibition by the Committee.

TICKETS—ONE RUPEE EACH.

OBTAINABLE FROM :—

Messrs. Thacker and Co., Treacher and Co., Soundy and Co., Hamilton and Co., Jairamdas, The Fine Art Gallery, The Indian Art Gallery, The China Bazaar, Fort, Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Gopal Narayen and Co., Kalbadevi Road, Mr. Jehanghir B. Curranee, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

The Winning Numbers will be advertized in the Local Papers on 13th February.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 24th February, 1891, at 5-30 p.m.

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.
21st January, 1891.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1890, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 28th January, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુંo

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

"PARENTS AND GUARDIANS."

A LADY in good position wishes ONE or TWO LITTLE GIRLS, orphans or whose parents are abroad, to board and educate with her own children. Edinburgh part of year, country house in summer. Resident English Governess (music, French acquired abroad, &c., &c).

References given and required.

For terms apply to "M. A.," care of Messrs. ROGERS and Co., Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,150 tons TEAKWOOD SQUARED LOG TIMBER, under four Separate Specifications for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the Specifications and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gunfire) Wednesday, the 18th February, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th January, 1891.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the Work of DOCKING, UNDOCKING, and SHORING VESSELS in the Trustees' Graving Dock.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned up to noon on the 3rd February next.

Forms of tenders and conditions of contract will be furnished on application from noon on Monday, the 26th instant.

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st January, 1891.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

CHIEF OFFICE : 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W.
INDIAN DEPOT :—APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PERMANENT and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS can now be obtained on application to the Agent. The subscription to the former is Rs. 21 except to existing Annual Subscribers to whom the charge is Rs. 18. The charge for Annual Tickets is Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 2 each subsequent year. Applications for Tickets by post must be accompanied by the subscription and 1 anna for postage. Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.

Tickets are available to deal at the London Stores "and Depots."

For further information, address

THE MANAGING AGENTS,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SALE OF TIMBER.

AN AUCTION will be held on FRIDAY, the 20th of February 1891, at the office of the Political Superintendent, Savant Vadi, of the undermentioned quantities of felled and stacked timber, rafters, &c., in whole or in separate lots :—

1. Teak Trees, &c., of this season's felling :—

Name of Village or Forest.	Teak trees.	Teak rafters.	Jungle rafters.
Kunkeri Forest	1,000	..	..
Ningoda do.	200	..	..
Verda village	100	500	..
At Mangaon stacked near the road.	..	950	..
At Hadawda stacked near the road.	..	..	1,056

2. Small teak and jungle wood logs of former years, felling, and rafters.

Place where stacked.	Teak logs.	Jungle logs.	Teak rafters.	Jungle rafters.
In the Vadi Town (stacked)	556	37	101	287

3. Clearance of about 250 acres of land on the top of the Vadi Hill containing about 1,295 jungle trees, 500 rafters and about 6,463 stunted trees fit for small pieces of timber and firewood.

4. Felling and removing 44 jungle timber trees from the Forests of the villages of Tarpoli and Majgaon.

5. For particulars regarding the timber and conditions of sale and any other information required apply to the State Jungle Kamdar, Savant Vadi.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Savant Vadi.
Savant Vady Political Supt's Office, 29th Jan., 1891.

NOTICE.

TOLL CONTRACTS.

THE following CONTRACTS in the SAVANT VADI STATE, for the period of one Year, from 1st April, 1891, to 31st March, 1892, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the 20th of February, 1891, at 12 a.m. at the office of the Political Superintendent.

1—Collection of Tolls at Amboli Toll Bar, on the Vingorla-Belgaum Road.
2—Collection of Tolls at Tulas, Talkat, Bhedsi and Pot Naka Degven on the Ramghat-Vingorla Road.
3—Collection of Tolls, at Hanmanta, Rangna, and Ghotga Ghats.
4—Collection of Tolls at Kasal on the Phonda Ghat Road.
5—Collection of Tolls at Malewad on the Azgaon Road.
6—Collection of Tolls at Aros and Pot Naka Saturda on the Vadi-Saturda Road.
2—Bidders will have to deposit 20 per cent of the amount of their bids accepted or to furnish a security residing in the State for the amount.

H. L. NUTT, Col.,
Political Superintendent, Savant Vadi,
Savant Vadi Pol. Supt's Office, 29th January, 1891.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Is the latest Production of the Celebrated Manufacturers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, of STUTTGART.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Supersedes in every respect the so favourably and widely known Sympathetic Square PIANOFORTE by the same Makers.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has no rival in withstanding the Severest Test of an Indian Climate.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Keeps in tune for a longer period than even Instruments double or treble its Price.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Though more costly, is sold at the same Price as its less costly Predecessor, the SYMPATHETIC SQUARE.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has the most effective check-repeating action extant.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is Durable, Superior, Elegant, has a Delicate Touch, is Powerful and Pure in Tone.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
None Genuine unless bearing the Name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART, in full.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Carries a Guarantee of 5 YEARS for any Climate, a risk which no Firm in INDIA has ever cared or dared to run.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is sold for Cash Rs. 780. One year, Rs. 72 per month ; two years, Rs. 38.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has an Ivory Medallion with the following Inscription :—Built expressly for the Climate of India by Order of

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR FEBRUARY 1891.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.
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PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL..............£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum ; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the world over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...	$ 81,68,062·50
Balance in Course of Payment	$ 18,31,937·50
Reserve Fund	$ 54,82,127·20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
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A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
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NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent., on daily balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent. Terms for shorter periods on Application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 „

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET." A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve months	Rs. 26
Six months	„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay., or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

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If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 2s 2d per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

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HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACKCAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.

A NORTH of ENGLAND Colliery Overman holding Government Certificate seeks Re-ENGAGEMENT either as Mining Engineer or Overman. His Covenant with Government ends in April next. Has been in India 4 years. Was last employed in England as Overman in a Colliery drawing 800 to 1,000 tons a day. Good certificates. Apply to F. W. FORSYTH, Khost, Colliery, Baluchistan.

WANTED, ENUMERATORS for the ensuing Census Operations from the 19th to the 27th February, 1891, at Re. 1 each per day.

Must be able to read and write English intelligently. Apply personally Census Office, Babula Tank Road, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 28th January, 1891.

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED, qualified European FIRST ENGINEER and SECOND WEAVING MASTER for Indore State Mills. Salary to each Rs. 301 per mensem. Apply immediately to Naib Divan Khasgi. None need apply who have had no practical experience of the working of a Mill.

K. C. BEDARKAR,
Minister to His Highness Maharaja Holkar.
Indore, 25th January, 1891.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND CEYLON

An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold, W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

PRINCE'S DOCK.
PROPRIETOR—JAMES CONNELL.

		Rs. a.
Double Gloster Cheese, on cut	per lb.	0 12
Mild Cured Hams	„	0 13
Mild Cured Bacon, on cut	„	0 12
No. 2 Very Superior Port Wine	per doz.	22 0
No. 3 Superior Port Wine	„	17 0
No. 2 Very Superior Sherry Wine	„	22 0
No. 3 Superior Sherry Wine	„	17 0
Scotch Whisky, 4 years old	„	22 0
Scotch Whisky, 5 years old	„	24 0
Highland Whisky, 10 years old	„	26 0
Highland Whisky, 12 years old	„	33 0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 10 years old	„	32 0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 12 years old	„	35 0
Old Tom Gin	„	19 0
Holland Gin, a case of 15 large bottles		27 0
Old Jamaica Rum, genuine	„	22 0
Guiness Stout	per doz. quarts.	5 12
Guiness Stout	per doz. pints.	3 12

Iced Draught Ale on tap, all the year round.
Ham, Sandwiches.

ARAB HORSES ! PERSIAN HORSES ! !

FRESH BATCHES of EXCELLENT ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, containing among them most of the best Horses landed this season, have arrived by the last ten Mails, at the well-known Commission Stables, at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co, Ld., conducted by Messrs. Suleman bin Dawood and Co., the well-known importers of the best Arab and Persian Horses. The largest stock of horses in Bombay to select from, consisting of Racers Hunters, Galloways and excellent Racing and Polo Ponies, suitable for Gentlemen, Nabobs, Rajas, Officers and Regimental purposes.

SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.,
Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862	£309,690 0 0
„ 1885	£988,156 0 0
„ 1886	£955,039 0 0
„ 1889	£1,104,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114 5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,280,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

INSURANCES.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE

IS THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED IN THE EAST.

Has its Funds invested in Government Paper and other First-Class Securities.

Has returned to Policy Holders during the last 50 years an average of 47½ per cent. annually in Cash Bonuses.

NO OTHER OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH A RESULT.

CLAIMS SETTLED PROMPTLY.

Apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the
Day of __________ 18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. __________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner ?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum ?

Name __________
Address __________
Occupation __________
188

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life ; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	„	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 32 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Bombay Art Exhibition, Secretariat, 5-15 p. m.
B. V. R. Association Meeting, Coorla.
Volunteer Ball, Town Hall.
Native Passenger Ships' Commission, Sailors' Home.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 5-30 to 10 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday.—Siam (s), from Aden; Baron Clyde (s), Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday.—Purulia (s), for Persian Gulf; Tanjore (s), Mauritius; Haite Esperance (s), Quillemane, &c.; and Indra (s), Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, per extra s. s. Selene, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p. m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s. s. Nizam, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p. m., to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 2nd February, 1891, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 27, viz., 1s. 5½d. per rupee.

ENTICING AWAY A CHILD.—Babu Dewjee, a mill-hand, living at Haines Road, reports that on the evening of Saturday last, his son, aged 7 years, was enticed away from his home. The boy was wearing silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 10.

THE CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM MADRESSA.—The Madressa, the opening ceremony of which was performed at Cutch Mandvie, on the 22nd ult., has been named the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Madressa after the founder, and not after his father, as was previously stated.

FIRE AT BANDORA.—On Friday, the 30th ult., at about 10-30 p.m., a jowli hut, situated in one of the gardens belonging to St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, was on fire. The inmates of the house, who were fast asleep, were roused by the heat of the flames and bits of sparks falling on them. The origin of the fire is not known.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE RADHANPORE STATE.—Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Succaram is appointed Revenue Commissioner. Khan Saheb Syad Ismal Edroos is appointed Police Commissioner. Syad Mahmood Mian Sidoo Mian is appointed personal assistant to the Diwan. Mr. Jethalal Bawabhai is appointed head accountant. Mr. Sookhderam is appointed customs superintendent.

THE MURDER AT TEMKER STREET.—Abdool Musjid, who murdered the Yankandee woman, Ayekhan Beebee, on Thursday last, at a house, in Temker Street, Byculla, was yesterday charged before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate by Inspector Hiscocks with murder. Hajee Tokha and another Yarkandee were examined. They gave evidence similar to that adduced before the Coroner, which has already been reported. The case was adjourned.

FIRE AT MAZAGON.—Fire broke out last night about nine o'clock in a hut, situated at Mount Road, Mazagon. On an alarm being raised the fire-brigade was summoned, and the engines from Byculla, Fort, and Chinchpoogly soon appeared on the scene. The engine from Byculla, however, which was first on the spot, managed to subdue the flames without the aid of the other engines. The hut was a rude erection, and the damage was trifling.

CRICKET AT BARODA.—A match was played between the Morning Star and the Victor Cricket Clubs. The toss being in the Morning Star's favour they took the field. The bowling of Messrs. Jamdar and Dhuleep was very effective; and the Victor Club scored only 23 runs against 28 of the Morning Star. In the next innings the Victor Club played creditably and scored 69 against 41 of the Morning Star; and thus won the game by 23 runs. In the Victor Club Messrs. Tamboli and M. M. Hakim deserve the credit of winning the game by their excellent bowling.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES IN KATHIAWAR.—Of late there has been highway robberies of frequent occurrence, and to these we draw the attention of the Political Agent. It is currently reported and generally believed, that these robberies are due to the persistent and wide-spread rumour that the Native Regiment and the Squadron of Cavalry, garrisoned here are shortly to be permanently removed. As yet we know not how far credence can be given to this rumour, but sure we are that it will be a very short-sighted policy on the part of Government to remove what little garrison we have from Kathiwar; and it is to be hoped that the Political Agent will impress upon the Government the necessity of retaining the garrison unless they are prepared to see outlawry and highway robbery breaking out once more.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THEFT OF JEWELRY.—Ebrahim Adamali, a merchant, reports that his shop, in Meadow Street, was broken into on the night of Saturday last, and property consisting of jewels stolen. The police arrested on suspicion a Hindoo woman, named Bhagu. They found in her room a part of the lost property and from the information given them by the woman, they arrested two Hindoos, named Nagoo and Looka. Their houses were searched but nothing was found. On the information given by these two men the police made a raid on the office premises of Mr. Janardan Gopal, solicitor, and arrested a Hindoo employed as hamal there. The police there found part of the lost property hidden in a box. From the information supplied by the second man the police learnt that there were three other accomplices in the robbery, who had decamped with their shares of the stolen property to Mangalore. Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, at once telegraphed to the Mangalore Police descriptions of the escaped culprits and advising their arrest.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

THE annual general meeting of the Parsee Gymkhana was held at the Gymkhana Pavilion, near the Marine Lines Station, on Saturday last, when there were about fifty members present. On the motion of Mr. J.C. Cama Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C.I.E., one of the vice-presidents of the institution, took the chair. In opening the proceedings the chairman said that he was glad to find from the report that the fears entertained two years ago about the condition of the Gymkhana were now entirely removed and that such a large balance as was shown in the accounts stood to the credit of the institution. He was also glad to notice a steady increase in the number of members. He further commented upon the satisfactory results of the cricket and tennis season, and the general improvement made by members in both games. But he was sorry to learn from the report that the allurements of tennis proved too strong for several cricketers during the off season, and induced them to neglect the more manly game. He was, therefore, not sorry to find that the proposed tennis tournament had fallen through, while noticing with pleasure the two successful athletic meetings that were held in previous years he regretted to find that the proposal to hold a meeting this year had yet been made, but he hoped that the new committee would endeavour not to let so good a project fall through. To assist them in this undertaking he would himself be willing to contribute something towards a prize fund. He then called upon Mr. Byramjee N. Servai to move the first proposition for the adoption of the report and the passing of the accounts. The proposition was seconded by Mr. S. C. Setna. Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel then moved, and Mr. M. J. Gandevia seconded the adoption of the revised rules and regulations of the Gymkhana, which had been previously circulated amongst the members. The following committee was then elected:—President—Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Bart., C.S.I.; vice-president—Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart.; Mr. Nusserwanji M. Petit; Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, C.S.I.; Mr. Sorabji S. Bengali, C.I.E.; managing committee—Messrs. L. N. Banaji; Dinshaw J. Doctor; J. D. Framji; C. J. Lalkaka; J. M. Petit; S. F. Petit; F. D. Petit; K. N. Servai; and J. N. Tata; hon. treasurer—the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E.; joint hon. secretaries—D. R. Chichgar and D. J. Tata. The chairman then proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring committee, to whose management, he said, the Gymkhana owed its present flourishing position. The meeting was then dissolved with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. L. N. Banaji.

At the termination of the proceedings a subscription list was opened for forming a prize fund for this year's athletic sports. About Rs. 300 were subscribed on the spot. The sports will most probably be held on the 21st and 22nd of March next.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 1.

10 p.m.	75·3

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

6 a.m.	70·4
10 a.m.	76·3
2 p.m.	78·6
4 p.m.	77·5

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran presided at the first Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court yesterday, when the following cases were heard before his lordship and a common jury:—

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

Mahomed Rajadin, *alias* Johnson, and Abdul Currim *alias* Antone Baptista, were charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in having caused the death of Condia Rama by throwing him over the balcony of a two-storeyed house on the 29th of October last. Lord Colin Campbell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown; while Mr. J. J. Guzdar defended the prisoners.

Lord Colin Campbell, in addressing the jury, stated the nature of the offence, remarking that the deceased Condia Rama was twenty years of age, and resided at a place on Belvedere Hill Road, Mazagon. His profession was that of a "guide" to sailors, and he was somewhat addicted to drink. Three persons were responsible for the death of the man. Two of them were before the Court, while the third was still at large, the police having up to the present time failed to accomplish his arrest. On the 29th October last, the deceased appeared to have visited a certain house on the Belvedere Hill, the inmates of which were a woman, named Condee, her mother and two brothers, and four other men. Akbar, the man who was still at large, the two prisoners, and a fireman named Cassum Sulleman occupied rooms on the second floor, while two other persons lived on the first. On the date above-mentioned, the deceased made two visits to the house on Belvedere Hill Road. On the first occasion, he was accompanied by a drunken European. Both appeared to have been the worse for liquor, and the European attempted to enter Condee's room. Akbar, the man who had absconded, then had a quarrel with the deceased, and after accusing him of bringing Condee to the house, he struck him. The deceased left and returned again about 8-30 p.m., when he went up to Condee's room and asked her mother for a light for his *beedee*, which was refused. The deceased then turned to go away, when he was again met by Akbar, who, after abusing him, struck him again. The first prisoner then came on the scene and joined in assaulting the deceased. The second prisoner also came up and struck the deceased. The first prisoner was then alleged to have seized the deceased by the legs, while Akbar, the missing man, caught him by the neck and threw him over the railings of the verandah into a gully below, a height of about thirty-seven feet, causing a fracture of the base of the man's skull and resulting in his death, which took place the next day. There were four eye-witnesses to the quarrel and the fall of the deceased from the verandah. There was one important point with reference to the second prisoner, who, instead of remaining in Bombay, as he would naturally have done if he were innocent, absconded to Kirkee, where he was followed, and arrested. These were the salient points of the case, but one other, said the learned counsel, which might also suggest itself to the jury, was that there was scarcely any occasion for the unhappy occurrence which was under enquiry. There were eight men in all in the building, and though it could not be denied that a drunken man might at times prove very obnoxious yet there was little need for the means adopted for his ejection, as they might easily have ejected him without the harm that happened.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution in support of the opening statement.

Mr. Guzdar, in addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoners, contended that the charge had not been brought home to his clients. There was no evidence to show that the deceased was struck by the prisoners. No doubt there was some sort of struggle. What was more probable than that the deceased, who was the worse for liquor, leaning against the railing, overbalanced himself and fell from the balcony into the gully. There was no possible motive for the prisoners to push the deceased over the railing into the gully, when they could have accomplished their object of ejecting him by pushing him downstairs.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said there were three questions for the jury to consider: first, whether the prisoners were present in the house in which the occurrence took place; second, whether the deceased was thrown down over the balcony; and, third, whether the prisoners so threw him down. His lordship said the most credible account of what took place was given by Abdool Guffoor, who appeared to be the most intelligent as well as the most disinterested witness in the case. He had seen the two accused there, so that their defence of an *alibi* could not stand at all. It was for the jury to say upon the evidence whether the prisoners threw down the deceased from the balcony. Their knowledge that the fall was likely to cause death was to be presumed in law from the height from which he fell. His lordship commented upon the evidence of other important witnesses in the case, and pointed out in what respects it did not tally with the statements of Abdool Guffoor. His lordship drew the jury's attention to the statement of another witness, who said that the second prisoner did not assist the first in throwing the deceased over the balcony, but that it was the man who had absconded, who so assisted him. Attention was also called to the evidence of one Cassum Sulleman, who was too ill to appear in court, but whose evidence had been read to the jury, which corroborated the statement that the second prisoner did not assist in throwing the deceased over the balcony. The prosecution did not allege premeditation, so that there was no common design. All the witnesses mentioned Akbar as one of the men who threw the deceased over; and the question for the jury was which of the two prisoners assisted him, assuming that the deceased, in the opinion of the jury was thrown over.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty; and both the prisoners were discharged.

The Court adjourned until 10 a. m. to-day.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

FROM a notification which appears in the Regimental Orders of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles it will have been observed that the Rifle Range at Coorla has been reserved for the next week for competitors entering for the numerous matches of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association Meeting, which commenced yesterday morning. The usual preliminary preparations were as usual perfect, the mounds, targets, flags, spotting discs, &c., being arranged and erected by specially deputed competent men. The shooting opened under rather inauspicious circumstances, there being interchanges of shadow and light, and the morning being dull and misty. For the first match there were thirty three entries, a number somewhat below that of last year for the opening day. Owing to the state of the atmosphere the morning did not favour tall scoring, but a few good totals were made despite the weather. It is to be hoped that whilst competition is open, competitors will show some still better results on the records than have been accomplished at previous meetings. Members of other corps are invited to enter for the many matches and testify their appreciation of the labours of the organisers of this meeting. The entries for the pool and the unlimited entry match embrace a large number of competitors, which is a sufficient assurance that the innovation meets with general appreciation.

PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company, Limited, was held at the registered office of the company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, yesterday afternoon, Mr. S. D. Sassoon in the chair, when the following resolution, which was passed as a special resolution at the extraordinary meeting of the Company, held on the fifteenth day of January last, was submitted for confirmation and passed unanimously:—

"That the company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and that Mr. S. D. Sassoon of Bombay be, and he is hereby appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding up, and that the remuneration of such liquidator for his services in the winding up be fixed at half per cent. on the assests of the company in addition to his out-of-pocket expenses.

The chairman read the directors' report which was unanimously adopted. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE new Imperial Institute in South Kensington will be occupied by its staff of officials next March. But the building will not be completed for some months after, the recent severe frost and bad weather having interfered with the prosecution of the work.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS' COMMISSION.

THE Commission again sat at the Port Office to take evidence, and the following gentlemen were present:—Surgeon-Major A. S. Lethbridge, I.M.S., M.D., C.S.I., President; Captain Sir Henry Morland, Captain H. A. Street, H. M.'s Indian Marine, Captain George Wilson, H. M.'s Indian Marine, Surgeon-Major D. W. D. Comins, I. M. S., Captain J. H. Atkinson, and Mr. H. W. Uloth, of the P. and O. Company. Mr. Shepherd, of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., again attended the enquiry.

Mr. Abu Din Shirazi, managing agent for the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and a large shareholder of that company, examined by the Commission, said that he had been in the trade from 1870 and his father before him in the shipping business. There could be no comparison between an Indian Home Trade voyage, and an English Home Trade voyage. It was in regard to short voyages that there was a distinction made between fair and foul seasons. He did not think that if there was to be a line dividing short from long voyages, it should be drawn at five days. He considered it right to be drawn at eight days. He did not think that the five days' limit put on Indian short voyage on a footing similar to an English Home Trade voyages. He was of opinion that the seasons of fine weather defined in the rules might be revised. As telegraphic communication was established all over the coast and the break of the monsoon or foul season was known within a few hours, he thought, the rules might be revised, or discretion given to the Port Officer to alter the date, according to the weather or bursting of the monsoon. He was aware that it was a common practice not only amongst natives, but also amongst foreigners, to sleep at night in the open air. It was within his knowledge that the first-class passengers, travelling about the Bay of Bengal and coasts of India, as a rule, preferred to sleep on deck under the same conditions as to awnings and curtains as the third-class native passengers. The ordinary native deck passenger would not be prepared to pay more than at present for better accommodation. The well-to-do native merchants were satisfied with the usual deck accommodation. The number of passengers which a vessel was capable of carrying was calculated in each case by measurement. The Board of Trade surveyors, when berths were not fitted for third-class passengers, calculated the number that might be carried, on the basis of a cubic measurement of 72 cubic feet per statute adult, after deducting all hatches and encumbrances. He considered it proper to allow for height of 'tween deck as an element in the health and comfort of third-class native passengers. In his own steamers the maximum height between decks was eight feet, the average height being seven feet. He thought native passengers could do with less space than Europeans. The space allotted to natives should bear the proportion of 5 to 4 to the space allotted to Europeans. If that proportion were allotted it would not affect the health, comfort, and safety of native passengers in any way. On a voyage which might extend to five days, native passengers could be accommodated in the 'tween-decks of a steamer at the rate of one passenger to each six square feet of area, with four square feet of airing space on the upper deck, without prejudicing their health and safety. On a voyage which extended to five days, it was not necessary in this climate to have permanent shelter for each passenger either 'tween-decks or in cabins on the upper deck. On a voyage which might extend to five days, there should be no separate accommodation for female passengers. There were no special fittings required under the Act on the passenger decks for the reception of the bundles, boxes, and other articles usually carried by native passengers. If such accommodation were provided, it would not be used. Native passengers would not allow their luggage to be parted from them under any circumstances. He thought natives of India required as much space in boats as Europeans. He would adopt the Board of Trade regulations in regard to life-buoys and life-belts. It was necessary that there should be a set of definite instructions as to the survey of passenger accommodation and crew space similar, so far as might be to those issued by the Board of Trade. The existing regulations in regard to the lighting and ventilation of the passenger accommodation were suitable. The Captain ought to be supplied with the surveyor's calculations. A double awning overhead, with side curtains and bulwark screens, as required by the Act, would be better by a long way than the ordinary tent in which troops were accommodated. The class of natives, who formed the bulk of those who travelled by sea, did not require better accommodation for their health and comfort than native troops. He was of opinion that the space allowed was ample, and that any alteration in the rules would be a hardship to many poor and deserving people who did not mind a little inconvenience when they could periodically visit their homes or visit a holy shrine for the purpose of receiving religious consolation. Native passenger ships should carry a medical officer.

Further examined, Mr. Abu Din Shirazi said that he took part in the administration of the Native Passenger Ships' Act by reason of his ships carrying passengers from Bombay to the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf and sometimes to Mauritius. He had travelled in his own ships and about twice by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, and had been very comfortable and had no complaint. He travelled first class, and his servants as deck passengers. He had never been aboard one of his ships when it was booked full. Extra space ought not to be given to first-class passengers at the expense of third-class passengers.

Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, was next asked to give evidence before the Commission. He said the qualification and experience he possessed in regard to the subject under enquiry was that he had been for eight years Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, but now took no part directly or indirectly in the administration or observance of any of the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships' Act. He was inclined to think that the line dividing short from long voyages drawn at five days, was too large and that three days would be better. Distinction should be made between fair and foul weather in the case of voyages which might extend to five days. There was not the slightest similarity as to warrant a comparison between the weather experienced on the coast of the United Kingdom or between the river Elbe and Brest (English Home Trade voyage), and that experienced in the Bay of Bengal and coasts of India. He hardly thought the ordinary native passenger would be prepared to pay more for better accommodation. Referring to spaces deducted so as to admit the officers and crew moving fore and aft the vessel with facility and their getting with ease at the boats and boats' gear, witness said as a matter of fact on the small coasting steamers sailing from Bombay, there was no possibility of officers, crew, or any one else moving fore and aft with facility because as far as he remembered the decks were so packed with human beings. He did not think that a passenger on a voyage lasting ten or twelve hours required as much room as one on a voyage lasting five days. Native passengers could certainly do with less accommodation than Europeans. On voyages lasting over five days there should be separate accommodation for female passengers. No special fittings were required under the Native Passenger Ships' Act on the deck for the reception of the bundles, boxes, and other articles usually carried by native passengers on short voyages. It was hardly necessary for the comfort of the passengers, and it was difficult to say whether passengers would part with their luggage. In cross-examination, Mr. Acworth said his impression was that five days was too long a period to allow of the comparative absence of restrictions which characterised short voyages. He meant the smaller limitation of space and the general want of management for the passengers' comfort. It would be a good rule to have excess baggage that was charged for stowed away in the hold or baggage room. What was required in the case of steamers of the class of Messrs. Shepherd and Co. was control over the number of passengers. It would be a very good thing to mark off on different spaces or areas the number to be therein accommodated. If that were done certificate B was not really wanted for that class of vessel. He thought that at the coast ports of the Presidency the arrangements for keeping in check the number of passengers on board of a coasting steamer were sufficient for the purpose. He considered that passengers going to the southern ports of the Presidency preferred to be carried in the way they were for the price they pay than with a greater degree of comfort and have to pay more.

By Mr. Shepherd (through the President): He held the appointment of Deputy Collector and Collector from 1882 to 1890 nominally on the strength of the Salt Department until March, 1890. He only did two or three weeks' service in the control service of the Department up to Feb. 1888. His experience of native passengers extended to the pilgrim traffic to the Red Sea. The Salt Revenue Department controlled all ports of the Bombay Presidency except Bombay and Kurrachee. Complaints of overcrowding occurred during the eight years he held office as Deputy Collector and Collector; he thought in the years 1882 and 1883. To his knowledge there had been a great change for the better since then owing to the increase in the number of steamers and better arrangements generally. In old days the vessels were not enough for the traffic. The improvement of late was so much as to constitute a revolution for the better. That was due principally to the proprietors of steamers, pressure from Government officials on the subject of overcrowding. He had never heard of any passenger having suffered in health or been injured from any cause whatever whilst travelling by Shepherd's steamers. Perhaps the attempt to provide improved accommodation generally might have the effect of benefitting the well-to-do classes by giving them improved accommodation at the expense of the poorer classes, who would be driven in large numbers to travel by native boats. He was not surprised to hear that a very large proportion of the passengers that travel by Shepherd and Co.'s steamers came from the Satara and Belgaum Districts, and that they walked over a hundred miles to the coast, because they were unable to pay the railway fares to Bombay. He believed there were hundreds of native "pattimars" plying on the coast carrying passengers so poor that they were unable to afford even the third-class fares charged by Shepherd and Co. He had never received any complaints from passengers of the poorest class by Shepherd's steamers as to insufficiency of accommodation provided. The Salt Revenue Department had the lighting and buoying of the coast ports, and no doubt the statement of Mr. Shepherd was correct that every light on the Konkan Coast, excepting Rutnagiri and Vingorla were originally put up by Shepherd and Co., and it was owing to their persistent agitation that the present lighting and buoying existed. He also believed it was a fact that Shepherd and Co. landed and embarked all passengers free at the coast ports: and for that purpose they had quite a fleet of large boats and maintained a considerable establishment for the purpose at each port. He could not make any suggestions to the commission for the improvement of the coast passenger traffic that would not directly or indirectly tend to increase the rates of fares. He declined to say whether the Government whilst compelling owners of passenger steamers to supply their passengers with an unlimited supply of drinking water free, should permit the Port Trust to surcharge steamer-owners 500 per cent. over Municipal rates. It was a question which concerned the Port Trust and the question of pilot charges.

Bhamjee Bapujee Rao Angrey, assistant head clerk, G. I. P. Railway, Telegraph Department, who volunteered to give evidence before the Commission, said that he travelled by Shepherd's steamers once or twice a year, and also by "pattimars," which were now abolished. The voyage lasted for 23 hours. There were about eight or nine intermediate ports. Officers to count passengers did not come on board at all ports, but only at the larger ports. At some ports they stopped, for half an hour, at others a quarter of an hour. They stopped for about half an hour a mile from the shore at Ratnagari, causing great inconvenience to passengers. If steamers were ordered to stop one hour, it would be better, and passengers would not be exposed to danger and inconvenience in leaving the ship so hurriedly. He would regulate the stoppages at intermediate ports. Luggage was weighed on shore, and sometimes charged for if there was much, and thrown on board and it was sometimes lost from being separated from the owners. If a space was railed off on each deck for luggage, it would be a convenience. The space given to each person was too small. There was hardly room to stand and to get room to sit. They had to buy second-class tickets and if they complained, they were told they might get out at the next port. First, second, and third class tickets were sold, and although they paid for second class, they could not depend on getting more room. Witness had heard of passengers being kept for one or two days at the shore waiting for steamers. If he took a second class ticket, and the second class space was taken up by third class passengers, the difference of fare was not returned. Two packages of baggage weighing 28 lbs. should be allowed free. There were about 20 or 21 second class passengers to 200 third class passengers. If the fare was increased they would not go by "pattimar." Even the poorer class went by steamers. Women preferred to sit with their relations. They never used the ship's water; they took it at about one chatty for each person. He had never heard complaints about the water. He thought Shepherd's steamers were rather cleaner this year than before. The ships were lighted by electric light. At the landing places there were not boats enough. There were boats provided by the company, but they were occupied by the ship's people. He always paid for his own boat, because there was no room in Shepherd's boats, and if he waited he should be carried on to the next port. It would be a great convenience if there were landing stages and piers. The side ladders were always let down when boats came alongside with passengers. The decks were not cleaned during the voyage, and if two topazes were employed they cleaned the ship at the end of the voyage. Women always vomited on the deck, when they were too giddy to stand. Separation of Hindoos and Mahomedans was not necessary as there were very few Mahomedans. The great crowding lasted up to Rajapuri. The passengers [illegible], but the officers who were natives, did not pay much attention to them. There ought to be one European officer on board.

Vinayek Ragunath, cashier of the Esplanade Hotel, who also volunteered to give evidence, said he had made many voyages by Shepherd and Co.'s steamers and had always travelled second class and even when he paid that fare the accommodation was very limited. He did not know what he was entitled to but he did not get enough. The third class passengers were indescribably over-crowded. Sometimes officers came to count the passengers and he had heard the inspecting officer say to the Captain that there were too many passengers. Hindus and Mahomedans should have separate space allotted them. Luggage remained with the passengers and filled up the space. It ought to be put away. He and his family were handled roughly by the crew who threw his things about when they wanted to get a boat out. The time at each port was too short and there was great noise and confusion, which would not be, if there was more time, say half an hour, at each port. Shepherd's steamers were officered by Mahomedans. They did their work well but were inattentive to the passengers. The decks were not kept clean from vomit and the crowd was so great that they could not get to the side to vomit. He did not remember any distinction being made between Revadanda passengers and others as regards space. The side screens were taken down on leaving port, and he suffered from the sun and the damp and had had to use his own cloth but not always. The awnings were always spread. He would like some medical assistance provided for these voyages and would willingly pay extra for it. Poor people would willingly pay one anna extra. Plenty of boats were provided by the company at intermediate ports. There might be dispensaries at every port but he did not know of them. The latrines were never cleaned. He had complained to the captain. He would not recommend Government to abolish first and second class passages and only have third class passages.

Captain Macaulay, Marine Surveyor, said that he had made ten or twelve voyages on Messrs. Shepherd's steamers, and was aware that those vessels were built to carry a full complement of passengers at a light draft without ballast. He considered Shepherd's steamers admirably adapted to the traffic on which they were employed. Each new steamer was an improvement upon previous vessels all in the interest and comfort of passengers. Speaking of ports of shelter in his passage to the Konkan Coast to which Shepherd's steamers plied, the vessel called at a port about every three hours and all the ports were well sheltered for steamers of such draft. Passengers were in greater danger from insufficient lighting of the coast ports than anything else. Ports were badly lighted, and two vessels were totally lost from that cause about four years ago, namely, Whashta and Oorun. He believed that was the opinion of the Court of inquiry held on the loss of the vessels. In his opinion the boats belonging to Messrs. Shepherd and Co. brought the passengers off to the steamers and landed the passengers for that port in the same boats, and allowed ample time. He thought that piers and landing stages ought to be built at various harbours on the coast. At some ports passengers had to wade through the mud at low water. Those landing stages ought to be built by Government, notwithstanding the fact that Shepherd's steamers only used them if asmuchas Messrs. Shepherd and Co. could not collect dues to repay themselves. Poorer class of passengers from the southern ports were certainly not able to pay more for their passage.

Mr. Shepherd, of Messrs. Shepherd and Co, was next examined. He said he was the principal partner of the firm of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company. He desired that the answers given by Mr. Moir, the superintending engineer of his line of steamers, should be considered as exactly the same as his personal answers. He would recommend a five feet measurement for passengers on the Konkan Coast and of six feet on the Kattyawar Coast. He did know that that recommendation would decrease the number of passengers by steamers of the Rajapuri class from 1889, their present limit, to 1,178 on the Konkan Coast. The Rajapuri would conveniently carry that number. That large increase in the number which he suggested would meet with the approval of the lower class but not of the richer. The increase was not a question of remuneration to the company. He desired to reduce the fare so as to increase the number of the poorer class, who could not now afford to pay the present rate. The present rule of 28lbs. of free luggage should be continued. They had no objection to having the measurement and carrying capacity of each portion of the vessel marked in a prominent place to facilitate the work of checking the number of passengers on board. He thought it would be useless to make hard and fast rules giving the time that a vessel should stay at each port to land and embark passengers. Those were arrangements that must be left to the commanders unless they were to be reduced to automatical machines. Time was always allowed for all passengers to land. All their vessels were supplied with side ladders. They had had no accident or loss of life by landing passengers in boats. He would recommend that piers and landing stages should be erected at every port. They could not afford to build such landing arrangements. Steamers like railways should not be obliged to provide a certain proportion of accommodation for first and second class passengers, which should not be measured as third class space. Railways were on an entirely different footing to steamers. They had never been asked by the Hindoo passengers to provide special water-tanks for their use; 85 to 90 per cent. of the passengers were Hindoos. Unlimited water was available at any time for their use. Their arrangements far exceeded the new rules of the Board of Trade regarding life saving appliances. He preferred life-buoys to life-belts and water-tight bulkheads to all the other life-saving appliances put together. He did not think it necessary that permanent shelter should be provided in the foul season for every passenger carried on voyages which extended from five, eight, or ten days. Such a restriction would entirely choke off the traffic. There was an accident occasioned by bringing passengers to one of their steamers in the Nagotna river; that however had nothing to do with them. The accident occurred to a Government turiffe. Shepherd & Co. were concerned in no way. The native ferry contractor was in charge of the boat.

The Commission then adjourned till 10 a.m. this morning. They will conclude their sitting in Bombay to-day.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST MEN OF THE BOADICEA.

Two men, named Findlay and Sparks, marines, belonging to H. M. S. Boadicea, were brought before the Assistant Magistrate of Rangoon, on January 23, on a charge of having stabbed a Chinaman in Dalhousie Street on the previous evening. M. Vaillant, who prosecuted, said that on Thursday evening the accused Findlay was sent on shore by an officer to deliver a letter, and was told that after he had done so, he could take leave for the day. The letter was duly delivered, and Findlay set off, wearing his side-arms, to enjoy his half-day's leave. He seemed to have subsequently met Sparks and both went to the Infantry barracks. They were next seen at about half-past ten in Dalhousie Street coming from the direction of the Sooratee Bazar, and a short time afterwards they met two Chinamen, one of whom received a serious stab wound in the neck. Edward Holmes, a marine, said he came as ore at half-past three and went direct to the Station Hospital. He left the barracks at about a quarter-past eight in company with a Private of the Hampshire Regiment, and, on reaching Soolay Pagoda Road, went into a cook-house kept by a man, named Poonosawmy. While there he heard a great noise, and a civilian entered the shop stating that a sailor was being killed by a gang of natives up the street. He went in the direction of Mogul Street, but had not proceeded far before he was knocked down, and received several blows on his head and shoulders. Finding himself over-powered, he took to his heels, and ran towards the Barr Street jetty, a large crowd following him. He subsequently managed to get a sampan, and reached his vessel. A Chinaman, who was stated to have been in company with the injured man, said they met two European soldiers in China Street, one of whom struck Ah Tin with a bayonet on the neck. He identified Sparks as the man who bayonetted. Ah Tin another Chinaman, gave corroborative evidence.

Lieutenant Walker said the man were not allowed on shore with side-arms, but Findlay, who was the Admiral's orderly, and a man of good character, was permitted to wear his bayonet, and on the day in question was sent on shore to deliver a letter.

In answer to Mr. Bagley, who said he had been instructed to defend, Lieutenant Walker said he had known both accused for two yeas, and they had borne excellent characters on the flagship. A Burman shoemaker, of Dalhousie Street, said he saw Ah Tin stabbed by a European dressed in scarlet uniform. He recognised Sparks as the man who injured Ah Tin. There was no provocation and after the assault both accused ran away. Inspector Sydney said that he went on board the Boadicea and asked the Commander for permission to see the prisoners. He asked for Findlay's bayonet, which was given to him On examining it, he found it was stained with what appeared to be blood. He sent the bayonet to the Chemical Examiner, who had reported that the stains were those of mammalian blood, but whether they were stains of human blood he could not determine. [illegible] remanded the prisoners and took them to the District Superintendent of Police. After some further evidence had been taken, the hearing was adjourned, and the prisoners were taken to the Central Jail.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 1.

Jones, Lieut, Ms, 2nd Lancers, ordered to England, from Bellary.
Burgess, Col, R A, ordered to England, from Rawal Pindi.

FEBRUARY 2.

McMillan, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Murphy, Surgeon-Major, Bo Civil Dept., on duty, from England.
Young, Major, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, from Poona.
Wilbraham, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st Bn Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Bareilly.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 2.

Kelly, Vety Surgn, Ms, AVD, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Johnson, Lieut, 19th M I, on duty, to Mandalay.
Murphy, Surgeon-Major, Bo Civil Dept, on duty, to Nasir.
Mackenzie, 2nd Lt, Bo, to join, to Ferozepore.
Spencer, Captain, Bo Army Clothing, on duty, to Calcutta.
Budgen, Brig-Genl, Bo, D S O, on duty, to Baroda.
Steele, Capt, Bo, Dy A-A-Genl, on duty, to Baroda.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1891.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

MORNING DRILLS.

Wednesday, 4th, at 7 a.m.—Gun drill in the Arsenal compound.

EVENING DRILLS.

To-day, at 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill at Head-quarters.

Wednesday, 4th, at 9 p.m.—Parade for dismounting the 25 pr. at Head-quarters.

2. On Saturday next, the 7th inst., the Battery will parade at 4-15 p.m. punctually at the Sir Richard Temple Statue and proceed by rail from Church Gate Station to Grant Road Railway Station. The Battery will then march from the latter station to Mahaluximi Fort. Dress: Drill order with arms.

3. It is notified for information, that the annual gun practice will not take place while the Battery is in camp. The following competitions will, however, take place:—

1. Wheal Cup.
2. Range Finding.
3. Laying heavy ordnance.

A prize scheme will be issued showing the dates of the above events.

4. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Battery from the 31st ultimo:—Gr. F. A. Spencer.

5. There will be Church Parade for the Battery on Sunday next, the 8th instant, fall in at 11-30 a.m. Dress: Full dress with side-arms only.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. K. LESLIE, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1891.

1. Officers, Non-comissioned Officers, and Volunteers desirous of attending the class of instruction for Proficiency Certificates are requested to send their names to the Adjutant as soon as possible.

2. No. 2526, Vol. R. L. Lilly, having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade at 7 a.m. on Wednesday, the 4th instant, behind the Marine Lines, for drill with H. E. the Governor's Body Guard. Swords and bandoliers without carbines.

2. The annual camp will commence on the 28th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

H. M. S. WALLAROO, Australian cruiser, being built by Messrs. Sir W. Armstrong and Co., and "engined" by Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie, and Co., had a most successful natural draught trial of her machinery off Shields on the 13th ultimo last. The mean horse power was 4,563 for the eight hours' run, or 63 above the contract. The machinery worked smoothly and well, and the trial passed off without a hitch. The vessel is to be rapidly pushed forward for commission, and will probably leave with the rest of the Australian squadron in April next.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Indra, 2,332 tons, Captain J Firth cleared yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

THE steam-ship Knight Templar, 2,704 tons, Captain W W Pain, cleared yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain G Raffin, sailed yesterday for Mauritius with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Woodcock, 59 tons, Captain Craig, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Aden with a general cargo, Mr Dunkley as a cabin and 12 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Baron Clyde, 1,071 tons, Captain Geo. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steam-ship Selene, 861 tons, Captain R Mayer, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta via Colombo with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Siam (s)	Case	Aden, Jan 27.
	Baron Clyde (s)	Russell	Rangoon, Jan 23.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Purulia (s)	Gillett	Persian Gulf.
	Tanjore (s(	Raffin	Mauritius.
	Haite Esperance	Nacoda	Quillemane, &c.
	Indra (s)	Firth	Calcutta.

The steamer Kt. Templar, Captain Pain, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Antwerp.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Selene, for Calcutta, &c.
" Siam, for Aden.
" Kapurthala, for K. Coast and Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 2.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Perth s—200 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Cuba s—1 drum rectified spirit, B Cullianjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Waverley s—100 cases school slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 750 boxes barsoap, Lyon and Co; 39 casks flooring tiles, Warden and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—5 packages sulphate of quinine and 5 packages camphor blocks, S A S Dawood; 15 cases cheese, M Bhicajee; 22 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 7 cases time-pieces, John A Kirkbride; 22 cases ham, bacon, cheese, &c., N Cowasjee; 10 cases vinegar, A N and Civil Service Co-operative Society; 190 cases brandy, and 57 cases protwine, Jamsetjee Framjee; 30 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 35 cases geneva, P Cowasjee Shroff Sons; 4 cases medicine Rogers and Co; 8 cases colognewater, S Lilladhur; 10 cases perfumery, Maneckjee Dadabhoy; 12 packages medicine, Phillip and Co; 60 casks beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 1 case perfumery, J E Dalal.

Bengal s—4 cases soap, A Sumsoodin.

FROM BOULONGE.

Massilia s—1 hogshead brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM BATOUM.

Larnaca s—10,000 cases kerocine oil, Sir Tharia Topen.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—5 cases playing cards, Lyon and Co; 15 cases playing cards, A Thaurbhoy; 24 cases writing paper, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 77 bales printing papers, I M Abdoolally; 31 bales writing paper, 26 bales printing paper, and 26 bales brown paper, K Abdool Hoosen; 7 cases soap, M Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Peveril s—350 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 41 bales cotton and 132 bales cotton fly, Takersee Jeewanjee; 200 bales cotton, H Carsonjee; 112 bales wool, Nuthoo Laljee; 52 bales wool and 750 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 69 bales goat hair, &c, G Bharmull; 29 bales wool, D Nagjee; 4 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

City of Perth s—150 bales wool, J Khimjee; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, H Gokaldass; 1 bale wool, V Hunsraj; 133 bales wool, Kesowjee; 35 bales wool, T Kalia; 65 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 20 bales gunny rags, E D Sassoon and Co; 115 bales [illegible] B Fakerchand; [illegible] wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Straits of Magellan s—1,000 cwts myroballams, N. Kharaz and Co; 2,000 cwts bonemeal, Volkart Brothers; 27 cwts nuxvomica, H Ramjee; 35 cwt fishmaws, M Nuthoo; 252 cwts cloves, Nuthoo Laljee; 12 bales skins, P. Damjee; 60 cwts olibanum, C Vursee; 515 cwts coiryarn, Antajee Mahadew; 1,245 cwts myrabollams, K Lukhmidass and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co; 48 cwts olibanum, D Dossa; 23 cwts olibanum and 14 cwts gum, A Ally Mamed and Co; 40 bales ganja, F A Soojet Ally; 600 cwts myroballams, H Govindjee; 23 cwts nuxvomica, P Govindjee; 162 cwts black-pepper, M Gangjee.

Peninsular s—2 cases curiosities, F. Fisher and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Templar s—1,000 cwts wheat and 5,089 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co; 4000 cwts groundnuts, Killick Nixon and Co; 410 bales and cotton, Lyon and Co; 909 cwts linseed and 1,050 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 90 cwts gum, F Hurst.

Arab s—1,620 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co: 6,027 cwts linseed and 2,998 dwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 2.001 cwts groundnuts, Killick Nixon and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushbey and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Shelydra s—200 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—7 cwts sandalwood, Sorabjee N. Talati and Co; 50 cwts olibanum and 22 cwts fennelseed, Quan Luan Eaoo; 25 bales twist and 1 case Cambay stone, E. Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 17 chests opium, The P and O Co; 3½ cwts cloves, M Dawoodbhoy.

Bormida s—933 cwts groundnutseed, Quan Lun Eaoo; 118 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy and Co; 10 cwts oil of storax, T Essoofally; 103 bales cotton, C Ebram; 126 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 60 cwts kismiss, P T Talati; 175 bales twist, N B Mody and Co;

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—50 bales twist, Cawasjee Brothers.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

602-89—D S Garud—Kanialal Hamirmul and another vs Rampurtab Samrutton and others—Payne, G and S
587-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Poonamchund Agarchund vs Balchund Banodiram—Tyabjee and D.
145-88—J C Cama—Bachoobai vs Valibhoy Khanbhoy and others—M D and J, P G and S, C B B and B, and M E and H.
316-87—Pestonji and R—Hormusji Cursetji Dubash vs Buchoobai and others—J C C, L L F and N, P G and S, and M D and J.
220-90—In person—Gangji Nurput vs Mansookdas Mugniram and others—Bicknell and M.
298-90—Jefferson B D and K—Hurgowandas Icharam vs Mahadu Sukaram and others.
456-90—In person—A pauper—Bhugvan Ganesh vs Dhunibai and others—Balkrishna and D
493-90—In person—A pauper—Tookaram Balkrishna and others vs Doongersey Sejpal and others—L S F and N
325-90—Payne, G and S—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Kamati Sayana Sayboo—M H Khan
454-89—Roughton and B—Arsnabai vs Haji Mahomed Abba and another—P G and S.
517-90—Nanu and H—Allibhoy Jewanji and others vs Shaik Tyebbhoy Abdoolally—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

718-90—Payne, G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Rampurtab Samruthroy and another—In person.
1-91—Jefferson, B D and K—Jumnadas Vussonjee Purshotum vs Jairaj Makanji.

Defended New Long Causes.

713-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Rustomji Framji Commissariatwalla vs Banabai—Nanu and H—Part heard.
575-90—Crawford, B, B and B—Girdhur Pragji vs Cullianji Purshotum and others—Balkrishna and D.
582-90—B and Merwanji—Benipersad Beharilal and another vs Marwari Chundaji Khushal and others—Wadia and G.
535-90—Craigie, L and O—Thucker Cullianji Nanji vs Narrondas Lowjee and others—In person.
613-90—In person—Ballaram Gangaram vs Hasilkhan bin Allumkhan—In person.
658-90—Balkrishna and D—Guneshilal Abeshing and another vs Gopaldas Rampurtab and another—Conroy and B.
510-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Bhogilal Mahanand vs Haji Abdulla Hajee Valdina and others—Craigie, L and O
624-90—Roughton and B—Thakurdas Jugjiwandas and another vs Motiram Thakordas and others—Payne G and S.

EITHER Lord Salisbury or Lord Knutsford, most probably the latter, will appear before the Commission sitting in London to take evidence in the case of Baird *versus* Walker, which awaits a hearing in the Supreme Court of Canada. The Minister will give the necessary evidence to show that in the matter of the Newfoundland fisheries her Majesty's Government have entered with France into a *modus vivendi*, and that Sir Baldwin Walker's acts in closing Mr. Baird's lobster factory were approved by the Imperial Government.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DIRECT from the Mines.—The Best Collection of Diamonds, of all sizes, and of the Greatest Brilliancy, just received. Rings made to order in three days. Prices exceptionally low.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE—Two McKean's Patent Automatic Rock Boring Machines complete, with steel drills, 1½ to 4 feet, and steam tubing. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN and Co., Byculla, Bombay.

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam-Launch "VICTORIA," runs frequently to the Island. Fare Rs. 5, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

NUMEROUS are the Grateful Dyspeptics who thank Mr. Motivala for his valuable DINNER PILLS, whereby they have been cured of their Distressing Ailments. For Certificates of such cures apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 6 Annas per Phial.

BONA FIDE SALE by AUCTION, 12th February, Furniture, Glass, China, Books, Pictures, Plants, Carriages. Property of W. E. HART, Cumballa Hill.

SALESMAN, WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for general Indent business, experienced, with a good connection among Ship Chandlers and Mill Store Dealers. None others need apply. Address "IMPORTER," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Owner going Home, BAY MARE, by Tam-o-Shanter, out of C. B. Dam, good looking, fast, gentle, clever, sound, rising 5: excellent trotter. Used as lady's hack by present owner. Rs. 600. Apply "J. F. M.," care of Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay.

WANTED, AT ONCE, a SMART CLERK. Pay Rs. 20. Apply to the HON. SECRETARY, Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

WANTED, an experienced PARSI GRADUATE. The salary of Rs. 250 per Mensem. Apply to "M.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, who would undertake to cure HYSTERIA. The Patient is a resident in the Up-Country who will pay his travelling expenses, besides lodging, boarding, and medicines. He will receive as his reward Rupees Three Thousand, if the patient continues free from any Hysterical fits for two consecutive years. Any one willing to undertake the treatment of the Patient should address to "X," care of this Paper.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Wonderland, School of Art Compound.—New Colours and Shapes. Suitable for Presents. Very moderate Prices.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

SURGICAL, MEDICAL and MONTHLY NURSES are available on application to the SISTER SUPERIOR, at the European General Hospital, from whom all information may be obtained.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisne. Rates moderate.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

TO LET.—Upper Storied BUNGALOW, Khetwadi 7th Lane, No. 6. Comfortable and Convenient in all respects. Terms moderate. Apply to D. C. MODY, Chundanwadi, No. 203.

A LADY RETURNING to ENGLAND in April or earlier would be glad to take charge of a child.—"Z", Convent of S. Mary, Panch Howds, Poona.

LADIES' FASHIONABLE SAILOR HATS, Covered Cloth, Fancy Cloth Bands, in every Favorite Ld., Extremely Stylish. Rs. 3.—BADHAM, PILE & Co.,

STEEL TARGETS FOR AIR GUNS Practice, of different kinds, from Rs. 5, Rs. 6, Rs. 10 and Rs. 15.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35, Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to lock, Rs. 5 extra.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PIANOS and COLLARD and COLLARD'S PIANOS, a stock of these beautiful instruments, which are specially made for India, always on show at the appointed agents. Show-Rooms, 35, Rampart Row, S. ROSE and Co.

FOR SALE.—BALING PRESS with Hydraulic Pumps, &c., complete, by Dobson and Barlow, Bolton. Apply for Particulars and Price to MANAGER, Bone and Cotton Cleaning Mills, Thanna.

FOR SALE.—Still and Sparkling Hocks Moselle, Champagne, Claret and Cognac of Well Known Brands and Quality. Apply to the Godown-keeper N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71 and 73, Apollo Street.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

BUY your FLOUR at PEARSE'S at about 12 per cent. less than CO-OPERATIVE PRICES, SIRDAR'S PALACE, Apollo Street.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Splendidly situated, 10 minutes walk from Station through the noted Lanowli Woods. Cuisne, attendance, and posting good. Access to Billiard Rooms. Posting to Kandhalla, Bushi Tank, Karli Caves, &c., on the shortest notice. For terms apply to PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c. Apply "P.," care of this Office.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

LESSONS are given in Russian, French, and German by Mons Henri. C. SOHN, P.C.T.T.L. Good accent is guaranteed. Pupils are attended at their own residences. For particulars apply to "BONAPARTE," care of this Office.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE........................ Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.
IN WOOD OR IRON WITH BEST DOUBLE WOVEN.
WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.
Light and Durable, and a Splendid Bed for Shikaries
A fresh Supply received by
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.,
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their Sale Rooms, in Medows Street, No. 21. A choice collection of 18 pairs English-made solid leather Portmanteaus, Travelling and Gladstone bags. The same will be sold in a lot to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, February 3, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd February, 1891, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Bhagwandass Narrotamdass and Gordhandass Nurseydass, two of the executors of Gungabai, wife of the said Gordhandass Nurseydass, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ramjee Ludha, pursuant to the power of sale in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of July, 1888, and the agreement, dated the 15th day of April, 1890, containing the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Parel, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1363-5-9 yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, on or towards the south by a passage, and on or towards the east and west by the property of Hunsraj Ramjee, a portion of which said premises is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 91 and new No. 16581, and old survey No. 2 and new survey No. 2514, and the remaining portion bears no Collector's number, and which said premises were for some time past occupied by the tenants of the trustees of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, and which is a portion of the hereditament demised by the indentures of lease, under-lease and sub-under-lease, dated respectively the 5th of September, 1887, 14th and 23rd days of June, 1888, and made respectively between Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt, Joseph Jefferson, and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, of the one part, and Hari Shridhar of the other part, the said Hari Shridhar of the one part and Hajee Adam Hajee Abdool Latiff of the other part, and the said Hajee Adam Hajee Abdool Latiff of the one part, and the said Ramjee Ludha of the other part, together with all the erections and buildings standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Muljee Bhowanidass Barbhaye, Solicitor, at his office, No 9, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF GILDER ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 16th day of February, 1891, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Abdool Hoosein Nazmoodin, the undermentioned landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 2,166 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 130, new No. 1660, old survey No. 2, new survey No. 7010, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 2806 to 2809, Street No. 74 to 96, all of which premises are situate on the western side of Gilder Road, in the registration district of Bombay, in Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the Kid Gilder Road, on or towards the west by the property of therbadjee Bharucha, on or towards the north and south by ase public gutter separating the property under description from the Public Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Abdool Hoosein Nazmoodin.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee & Dinsha, mortgagee's Attorneys, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 3rd February 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 2.

THE commercial and financial news, conveyed by Saturday's telegrams, was noticed in our report under that evening's date, and we have nothing fresh to add this evening.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	1,00,483
" " Branches ...	Inc.	"	1,34,937
Other Deposits..........................	Dec.	"	8,38,367
Government Securities	Inc.	"	6,258
Loans	Inc.	"	1,99,800
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	76,072
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	38,732
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	13,43,526

Although there can hardly be said to be any appreciable change in the position of Money, yet some indication of a better demand may be found in the Presidency Banks' Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon, according to which the Bank's Cash Balance stood on Saturday at 527¾ lakhs, thus showing the substantial decrease of nearly 13¼ lakhs since the date of the previous Return. It will be seen from the figures, which we give above, that the principal change during the week, covered by the Statement, had been in Private Deposits, which had diminished by 8⅜ lakhs ; the increase in Loans having been comparatively small, and that in Bills Discounted smaller ; at the same time all the items in the Return which go to show the position of the trade demand indicate an expansion in that direction, the total increase now shown being about 11⅓ lakhs ; notwithstanding that the financial requirements of the new Cotton crop are increasingly smaller compared with last year's, the present season's deficiency now representing a money value of some 118 lakhs.

COTTON.—A large business, aggregating 8,150 bales, has been done in this market to-day, and prices have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy, with a steady feeling at the rise. The demand has been mainly from local spinners, who have taken 6,450 bales of ready new stuff, consisting of 2,000 bales of Barsee, at Rs. 192½-4 ; 1,750 Julgaum, at Rs. 162-4¼ ; 800 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 156 ; 650 Pachora, at Rs. 158-62¼ ; 500 Dhulia, at Rs. 149-53¼ ; 300 Damulgaum Ginned, at Rs. 183 ; 200 Khangaum, at Rs. 176¼ ; 100 Oomra, at Rs. 174½ ; and 150 Bengal at Rs. 150 per candy. Exporters are only credited with 1,700 bales of which 700 were Bengals, at Rs. 165-70 ; and 200 Julgaum at Rs. 173 ; the other 800 bales being a contract for Bombay-pressed Dhollera for February-March delivery, at Rs. 182-94 per candy.

The official weather and crop reports received by wire to-day present no new feature of much interest, no further rain having fallen over any part of the Cotton area, and bright seasonable weather being generally prevalent in all the districts. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the Cotton plants were still suffering slightly from cold winds ; but they were flourishing at Bellary ; and throughout the Dhollera circle picking was general, the Cotton arriving in small quantities at Wadwan and Dhollera itself, while Arrivals were increasing daily at Bhownugger.

WHEAT.—Only a small export business has been transacted in this market again to-day ; but the feeling keeps steady, and we have no alteration to make in our quotations.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent, *Linseed* continuing to attract most attention, and this description has further advanced ¼ to 1 anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-5-0 to Rs. 6-10-6 per cwt., other kinds being unchanged in value.

The Receipt of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton................................	8,688 bales.
Wheat	12,864 cwt.
Linseed	6,345 "
Rapeseed..............................	2,881 "
Gingelly................................	8,895 "
Groundnuts	9,734 "

FREIGHTS are firm, but with little doing. The Roma (s), is reported to have been chartered, for March loading, to one picked port, at 20s. per ton ; and another handy March steamer has taken up another open charter, at 21s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with an easy feeling this morning, Bank Demand being quoted at 1s. 5⅞d., and Credits at 1s. 6⅛d., and these rates were maintained throughout the day in a quiet market, but with a steadier tone prevailing towards the close, when a few Merchants' Bills came out at our quotations. Forward Demand was called 1s. 6d. for March delivery, at the close ; and Credits 1s. 6¼ for March and 1s. 6 5-16 to ⅜d. for April ; ready rates being as under :—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 5⅞d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 5 13-16.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 6d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 6⅛d.	"
Francs do.	...1·90⅜.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The February settlement passed off to-day in a steady market at opening, and an advance of ⅛ per cent. for Money and ¼ for account at the close. Business was done in the earlier part of the day in Fours at 105 1-16 for cash, and 104⅞ for the March account ; but considerable purchases were made on native account, and final rates were 105 3-16, and 105, respectively ; 4½ per cents being quoted at 107¼ nominal.

SHARES have been neglected on all lines, but the market, though quiet, has been steady, and previous quotations stand.

Since the late failure of the firm of Benn, Ashley and Co. the commercial atmosphere has been more or less changed with rumours which, as so often happens in such circumstances, have had no real foundation ; but as an exception, reports which were current on Saturday, have been confirmed to-day by the suspension of Messrs. Harford and Tomkinson, a comparatively new firm here, with a corresponding house in Manchester, who have done a considerable business in Piece-Goods—their only line—and who, it is rumoured, have lost heavily in Exchange.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Dhollerah	4

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 5¼d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¾
4½ per cent. "	80⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.........	109¼
Bar Silver	46⅞

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 31st January as compared with the statement of the 24th January 1891 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 24. Rs.	Jan. 31. Rs.
Capital........................	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	33,50,000	33,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office......	48,90,737	47,90,254
Do. do. at Branches........	28,87,702	30,22,639
Other Deposits	6,51,44,824	6,43,06,457
Post Bills	3,867	3,617
Cash Credits, undrawn..................	13,46,463	15,76,529
Rs.	8,76,23,593	8,70,49,496
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	1,08,60,678	108,66,936
Cash Credits on do. do.	30,93,890	35,09,130
Loans do. do..............	21,85,300	23,85,100
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,583	1,613
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,65,10,408	1,65,86,480
Stamps, &c..............................	25,097	24,727
Dead Stock.......... Rs. 6,76,992 Amt. applied in reduction..2,85,000	3,91,992	3,91,992
Bullion	3,26,175	3,59,842
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,08,126	1,46,858
Cash and Currency Notes	5,41,20,344	5,27,76,818
Rs.	8,76,23,593	8,70,49,496

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 1st February, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·877
Temperature of the Air	77·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·0
Dew Point	66·5
Relative humidity of Air	·695
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)......	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)........	70·8
General Directions of Wind* ......ENE, ESE, ENE, E, W, WNW, NW, NNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	217

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

NORTON—MAXWELL—Jan 7, at Brook-green, G J Francis Norton, son of John Bruce Norton, late Advocate-General of Madras, to Violetta Maxwell, daughter of the late William Henry Maxwell.

DEATHS.

HUNTER—Jan 10, in London, Arthur Simpson, son of Lieut Col F M Hunter, C B, C S I, aged 14.

MALCOLM—Jan 9, at Aspley Guise, Beds, Barbara Gill, wife of late George Malcolm, of Calcutta and Liverpool, aged 85.

MARTIN—Jan 7, at Dysart House, Ryde, I W, Edward Martin, formerly Lieut Hon East India Company's Madras Infantry, aged 74.

ROBERTSON—Jan 10, at Meadow-walk, Edinburgh, Robert Robertson, formerly Solicitor in Calcutta, aged 83.

SCHARLIEB—Jan 9, in London, William Mason Scharlieb, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law, and Col of the Madras Volunteer Guards, aged 62.

SHAW—Jan 9, at West Morelands, Heene, Worthing, Barbara Shaw, widow of Maj-Genl R J Shaw, late of the Bombay Staff Corps.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CROWDER—February 2, at 33, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, the wife of W. Crowder, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1891.

WE are glad to find that the view we put forward some months since, concerning the objection of a majority of the Corporation to the utilization of the Marine Lines estate for building, has been endorsed in the reply to the resolution of the Corporation which has been placed on the agenda for next Monday's meeting. Government, as we stated yesterday, see no reason to depart from the Resolution of December, 1889, in which they endorsed the recommendation of the City Extension Committee that the site should be used for building purposes. That recommendation, therefore, still holds the field ; and nothing that the Corporation were able to allege against it in August need deter Government from making the site available for its most necessary purpose as soon as the obstacles which still stand in the way have been removed. These, it may be hoped, will be speedily removed in the negotiations between the Local Government and the Government of India. It is part of the scheme that the troops removed from the military lines shall be provided with accommodation at least equivalent to that which they at present possess ; in the case of the Crawford Market lines the change of quarters would be into a locality much more open, and into conditions in many respects more sanitary than the present. It is difficult therefore to see the equity of the condition that the Government of India are insisting on, namely, that the proceeds of the sale of these sites shall be paid into the Imperial Treasury, and we can hardly believe that the matter will long be a subject of contention between the two Governments. The reasons against unnecessary delay are the stronger for the fact that at the best considerable time must elapse, even when the scheme has been sanctioned, before it can be executed in its entirety. In order to provide the necessary sites for quarters for the two native regiments at Colaba, for a parade-ground, and for the Commissariat establishment, nearly a lakh and-a-half of square yards of the foreshore will need to be reclaimed, so that in the most favourable circumstances we could hardly hope that Lord Harris would see the whole enterprise completed before the end of his term of office. The credit of it, however, would very largely be his if he could secure for the city the prompt commencement of an undertaking which is destined to add largely to the comfort of the citizens and to the well-being of the city. It is known that for a long time past capital has been awaiting investment in important building operations on the estate. At the Church Gate Street end of the site the commencement of at least one insurance office and most probably a bank would follow the sanction of the scheme, though until the Marine Battalion had been removed from their present lines to Colaba, the erection of residential buildings would necessarily advance somewhat slowly.

It is to be hoped that the quite fanciful theory adopted by the Corporation last August in regard to the effects of utilizing the site for building purposes will not be again heard of. The sanitary objection to the scheme cannot be entertained except on the condition that its essential features are transformed. It is only in a strictly conditioned sense that it can be said to contemplate the "building over" of a vacant space at all. Half the arguments that have been employed against it are based upon the assumption that a southward prolongation of Dhobie Talao and Kalbadevie is intended. We have been told that the city suffers from overcrowding, that sickness and fever prevail because of an absence of open spaces, and that it is tempting Providence to close one of the few great "lungs" through which the city can breathe freely. The Health Officer's returns have been quoted from more freely than relevantly in this connection, because they could be applied relevantly only if the scheme contemplated the reproduction, say at Church Gate Station, of the conditions prevailing in overcrowded Pydhownee or Bhuleshwar. But there is building and building, and the plan which has been projected for covering over this site is practically a guarantee that there will be less overcrowding than in the well-to-do residential suburbs of an English city, or even of a health resort. The public may rest satisfied that the term overcrowding has absolutely no relation to a project which stipulates that such buildings as there may be shall be separated by roads not less than sixty feet wide, laid out at intervals of three hundred and fifty feet. If the maidan is a lung to-day it will still be a lung when the whole of the space behind the Marine Lines has been taken up on the conditions laid down. But the metaphor is a little misleading, and has, we suspect, had a good deal to do with warping the judgment of those who have supported the resolution of the Corporation on this subject. The space which we have been advised not to make use of, even for the hard necessities of an inadequately housed part of the population, is in nearly the narrowest part of the island ; if it is a lung at all it is a lung placed nearer the foot of the city than to its heart, and its vitalizing influence upon the main part of the city is limited and indirect. Mr. Baldwin Latham's wind chart is, upon that point, conclusive, for it shows the enormous preponderance, upon an average of years, of winds having a westerly component. So strong indeed is the preponderance that only on twenty-six days in the year does the wind blow from the south, across the Esplanade, and in the direction of the native town. Remembering, however, the strictly suburban character that is to be imprinted upon the buildings on the estate—they will be arranged rather like the "Parks" of extra-mural villadom in London than in streets—the native town will not get a capful less of wind from the space in question than it gets now. From the sanitary point of view, then, the scheme will entail no sacrifice and no risk. The return to it will be an increase in comfort for a large section of the population who are hard hit by the increasing scarcity of house accommodation at reasonable rents. The Government which, taking right measure of the objection launched by the Corporation under an obvious misapprehension of the real meaning of the project, gives effect with as little delay as possible to the expectations of the public in this matter, will do a good work and earn the gratitude of the city.

The objectors to the scheme who have pleaded that the "æsthetic" objections thereto should be taken into consideration appear to have included the athletic objections in that term. To these, indeed, the minority of the Extension Committee, who had misgivings as to the policy of building upon the Marine Lines site, gave more prominence than to any other, and here of course is an element to which no one would wish to attach too little weight. We have been confronted with the estimate that no fewer than two thousand of the Parsee youth of Bombay are cricketers, to say nothing of Hindus, whose successes in the field last season will increase the number of the elect in that community. The correspondent who has brought that disquieting fact to our notice has reminded us, however, that there is still a vacant space for us to draw upon in the railed-in portion of the Oval, which is now used mainly for the diversions of dog-boys. If territorial compensation for disturbance could be found here, and upon a portion of the Kennedy Sea Face, the athletic factor in the problem would no longer be put forward as a sufficient reason for leaving things as they are. In any case we suppose that the necessities of cricket, anxious though everyone would be to meet them, are not to be taken as the starting point in the inquiry whether the middle class population of Bombay are to be adequately housed or not. We must live, as Voltaire's enemy said, and when we add that we must have houses to live in, there is no room, not even amongst that formidable phalanx of two thousand Parsee cricketers, for the famous reply that they do not see the necessity. The Government and the Extension Committee have taken as their starting point the serious lack of house accommodation that has so long been complained of, and it should be quite possible to reconcile the making of adequate provision to meet that want with the continuance of reasonable facilities for healthy recreations of which there will still be a good many when the most has been made of all the resources within reach.

THE *Statesman* thinks that the presence of the Viceroy and of the members of the Supreme Government in India affords an opportunity for once more exhibiting the wrong doings and "insanities," as it seems to take pleasure in calling them, of the forward frontier policy. A good case does not necessarily spoil by frequent statement, though it seems late in the day to go over the story of Lord Auckland's disastrous indiscretions, and narrative, studded with such names as those of Burnes and Macnaghten, of Stoddart and Conolly, can scarcely be deemed matter of contemporary interest. The main purpose of the *Statesman's* repetition of all this familiar history seems, however, to be less to convict the "forward" party of high crimes and misdemeanours and of insanities too numerous to mention, than to prove that it is all due to the wasteful and pernicious habit of moving the Government to Simla every hot weather. It is this habit, we are told, which has been the parent of all the political mischief which has been devised across the frontier. Sir John Kaye, who occasionally said things that were not wise, once affirmed, we are reminded, that Simla had produced more political insanity than any other place in the world, by which we hope he cannot perchance have meant that more foolish things were written about it than were done in it, though that is an adaptation of the sentiment which not a few Calcutta writings on the subject go far to sanction. To the successor of the late Mr. Knight, who seems to have made more free than discreet use of that lamented journalist's memoranda, it would seem that it is a foolish thing to hold with the Latin Poet that men change only their sky and not their ideas when they pass from one part of the world to another. It was at Simla, we are told, that Sir William Macnaghten, fifty-three years ago, persuaded Lord Auckland to take up the cause of Shah Sooja ; at Simla too, Sir Charles Macgregor in 1884 persuaded Sir Frederick Roberts and Sir Frederick Haines "to consider seriously his new project of 1876-77, for embarking a force of 65,000 men at Bombay for Baghdad, to march thence up the Euphrates and Tigris to attack Russia in the Caucasus or Armenia." The *Pioneer* makes havoc of this latter statement as a piece of history by pointing out that at the time mentioned Sir Frederick Haines had left India for good, and Sir Frederick Roberts was at Madras, while the Commander-in-Chief was Sir Donald Stewart, which this *rechauffeur* of old stories impolitely forgets. The argument, however, may be taken independently of the history, such as it is, from which it is derived. It is that if Government would only remain in the capital and the Presidency towns they would be kept from all vain thoughts by the play of public opinion. If Calcutta journalists would look around and see what precise kind of public opinion is asserting itself in their city at this moment they would be rather thankful that there is a Simla where Government can shape their course with a certain resolute independence of the reactionary movement in Bengali Society. The argument assumes, as nearly all the arguments against the exodus have assumed, that Calcutta opinion is necessarily enlightening and wholesomely restraining. The latest sample of this opinion rudely rebukes the assumption. As regards the particular instance of Sir Charles Macgregor's plans for checkmating a Russian advance upon India, we should be sorry to think that the presence of the Government in one locality or another had any influence upon the productive capacity of earnest strategists. Sir Charles Macgregor would have been busy devising plans of campaign of the offensive-defensive kind, no matter where the office of the Quartermaster General might have been located. If the contents of every pigeon-hole in the Intelligence Branch of that Department could be strewn upon the streets of Calcutta—which apparently is the *Statesman's* patent device for saving us from rash adventures across the frontier—a good many schemes as daring as those in question would be brought to the view of friends and enemies. But we believe it is sound theology that temptation, when it is not acted upon, is not sinful, and the Government of India may be forgiven their annual journey to Simla if the chief sin in their sojourn there were their being tempted of Sir Charles Macgregor and the strategists.

SINCE the commencement of British administration in Berar, every year has brought a tale of steady progress. The Administration Report of those Districts for the year 1889-90 is a record of continued advancement in the different branches of administration, especially in respect of police organisation, the administration of justice, the expenditure on Public Works, the advancement of education, and the improvement of local self-government. Several changes were effected in the police department, which resulted in increasing the total strength of the force, and giving a better share of protection to localities hitherto insufficiently provided. The scheme for reorganising the judicial agency, under the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Courts Law, was brought into force during the year under review ; the principal change effected by this law being the Judicial Commissioner's taking the place of the Resident at Hyderabad as the High Court for Berar. This was in many respects a necessary change, especially to facilitate the administration of justice. The Public Works Department in Berar has been steadily making way, and is able to present a long list of schemes that it has worked out during the year and of others that are in progress. The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to a little over eighteen lakhs and a half, which means no less than one-sixth of the total expenditure, and a seventh of the total receipts. The expenditure on education, however, it is a pity to find, shows a decrease, which is a pity, seeing that the department however seems to be, on the whole, doing satisfactorily. There was a large increase in the number of institutions during the year we are reviewing. Forty-nine schools for boys, and three for girls, were added to those already existing. "A perceptible advance was also made in the education of Mahomedans, aborigines, and low caste boys ; " and what is much more gratifying "female education made satisfactory progress during the year." All the Government and Municipal Schools for girls are reported to be flourishing. Side by side with education, local self-government also seems to be making fair progress in Berar. The Berar Rural Boards Law came into force nominally in 1886, but we are told that through some difficulties the Boards themselves were not established till after the year under review was well advanced. But a good deal has been done since. Meetings have been held regularly, and "members have begun to evince interest in their duties." And although sufficient time has not yet elapsed to justify any definite conclusions, yet it is satisfactory to note that "under sympathetic guidance there is hope of attaining a fair measure of success." The Municipalities have also been working satisfactorily. Drainage, water-supply, and conservancy received attention from all the eight Municipalities "in proportion to their means of doing so." Out of the eight Municipalities seven are constituted on the elective principle, and on scanning the constitution of the seven Municipal Committees, we find that out of a total number of a hundred and twenty-eight, no fewer than ninety were elected members. That the people of Berar should have in such a short time so far advanced as to be able to manage their Municipal affairs on an elective basis is certainly an indication of general progress in the province.

WE continue to receive a large number of communications in which the case for and against Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill is set out with perhaps a little too much prolixity. We are anxious that both sides of the case should be presented, and accordingly we have given space willingly to communications from representatives who have discussed the Bill with the ability that was to be expected of them. At the same time there are limitations upon space, as well as upon the interest which the public take in the question, and we must ask many of our correspondents to bear that in mind if they are disappointed at the non-insertion of the communications they have favoured us with.

MR. W. E. HART, Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, has taken two months' leave ; Mr. C. W. Chitty, of the Bombay Bar, will preside in the Court during his absence.

THE Framjee Dinshaw Laboratory for medical research at Grant Medical College and the Avabai Bhownuggree Home for Nurses will be opened by his Excellency the Governor on the 17th instant.

THE *Indian Engineering* says that the refreshment-rooms at the Victoria Terminus are in striking contrast to the others on the same line. The "rooms" are, perhaps, a trifle too gaudy, though well suited in all respects for their purposes, while the "commissariat" leaves nothing to be desired. In this latter respect more improvement and uniformity are needed on the G. I. P. R. system, and that can only be secured by letting out *all* the rooms to some responsible contractor after the manner of the E. I. R.

MR. LALLA DEEN DAYAL, the photographer to his Highness the Nizam, who attended the Czarewitch's camp under instructions from the Minister, has brought out a series of admirable groups taken at the camp and in the neighbourhood, which will be included in an album specially intended by the Hyderabad Government to commemorate His Imperial Highness's visit. The groups are most successfully taken ; one in particular will be looked upon with considerable interest—that in which the Czarewitch and a small party are congregated around the panther shot by Prince Baritinsky and Prince Obolensky. The two sportsmen are standing at the extremities of their kill, and behind and above them stands the burly figure of Prince George of Greece, who, with characteristic humour, has his arms outstretched over them in the conventional "bless you my children !" attitude of the comedy. The group has a fair chance of being embodied in a permanent picture.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will shortly take place at Southsea, between Mr. Hamilton Law Hervey, Bombay Civil Service, and Miss Edith Kathleen Bayley, third daughter of Colonel Henry Elliott Bayley, commandant 30th Madras Infantry, and grand-daughter of the late Major-General James Walker Bayley, Madras Army.

THE *Illustrated London News* gives the following list of wills proved, with the amount of the personalty in each case :—

Mr. T. R. Armitage, M.D., of 33, Cambridge-square, Hyde Park..................................	£217,000
Mr. John Holman, of Camborn Veor, Camborn Cornwall..	40,000
Mr. Henry Wood, of 10. Cleveland-square, Hyde Park	40,000
Dame Laura Emmeline Dickson, of Wilverley Park, Lyndhurst, Hants	36,000
Mrs. Eliza K. J. Cruikshank, of 41, Queen's-gardens, Bayswater	16,000
Mr. George Spencer, M.D., of Althorp House, Castelnau, Barnes	14,000

COMPLAINTS seem to be rife in the Australian Colonies of the premature decay of teeth, and it is said that Sydney threatens before long to become a city of dentists. Various views are promulgated in the local papers on the subject. One correspondent suggests that a few thousand tons of limestone should be put into the water reservoirs, but another points out that no difference has been observed as to the state of people's teeth in hard and soft water districts. Another critic plausibly argues that the supply of lime must be strictly proportioned to the nutritive energy of each individual, and a third replies that as bone consists of 67 parts of limestone and calcium triphosphate, there is no risk of anyone getting too much lime. Less scientific writers argue that, as in America, hot and cold drinks are largely to blame, and that the nation is not yet acclimatised.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MILITARY REVOLT AT OPORTO.

LISBON, FEB. 1.

It has transpired that the insurgents at Oporto counted on a concurrent outbreak of the other provincial garrisons, and had planned a combined advance on Lisbon.

FEB. 2.

The disaffected regiments at Oporto have been disbanded and martial law has been proclaimed throughout the Province.

Several Republican papers in Lisbon have been suppressed.

MR. PARNELL AT ENNIS.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

Mr. Parnell arrived at Ennis yesterday, where he was received by a dense multitude of people, who gave him a most enthusiastic welcome with bands playing and banners flying.

Mr. Parnell, in his address to the meeting, which was held in the Square, said that it would transpire in a few days that a permanent settlement assuring future legislative freedom to Ireland had been achieved.

DOCTOR KOCH.

Doctor Koch has left Berlin for Egypt.

THE CRISPI MINISTRY.

PARIS, FEB. 2.

The French journals are jubilant over the fall of Signor Crispi and his Cabinet, and hope that may modify Italy's adhesion to the Triple Alliance.

JUSTICE SCOTT'S SCHEME.

The mixed legal commission under the presidency of the Minister of Justice has rejected Mr. Justice Scott's scheme for judiciary reform in Egypt.

OBITUARY.

LONDON. Feb. 2.

The Very Reverend G. H. Plumptre, dean of Bath and Wells, is dead.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 2.

Monsieur Thomas, the new Governor of Pondicherry, arrived there yesterday evening.

THE BISHOP OF LAHORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 2.

The Bishop of Lahore takes leave for three months shortly.

SIR H. M. PLOWDEN.

Sir H. M. Plowden, of the Punjab Chief Court, goes to England on furlough for one year.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite will be going to England shortly on sick leave; the climate of Burma having injured his health much, and a severe attack of influenza has now prostrated him.

THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

H. E. the Viceroy has consented to open the Bengal-Nagpur Railway on the 2nd of March. The ceremony will probably take place at the junction of the Assensole-Chakardarpore section.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL AUCHINLECK.

Brigadier-General Auchinleck, Commanding the Sirhind District, has had a serious illness from liver. The operation performed last week has given some relief, but his condition is still somewhat critical.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

On the return of Mr. O'Conor from privilege leave Mr. G. H. R. Hart proceeds to Bombay to act as Deputy Accountant General in the room of Mr. E. Lawrence, C. S., who comes to Allahabad to act as Accountant General on Mr. Barrow going to Bengal in the same capacity, Mr. Barrow is due about April in Calcutta.

THE KING'S OWN ROYAL LANCASTER REGIMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 2.

Three Companies of the 2nd King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment arrived here from Karachi to-day, under the command of Major Hutchinson. Two Companies will proceed almost immediately to Satara to relieve the Detachment of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers there, and one Company will remain in Kirkee.

RETURN OF THE BOMBAY BATTERIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 2.

The two Garrison Batteries from Bombay, which took part in the recent manœuvres, under Colonel Pearse, having finished their annual service practice and competition for the Commander-in-Chief's prize and other prizes, will return to Bombay to-morrow night by special train. The shooting made was good, but it does not quite come up to what the other Garrison Battery left behind in Bombay. The Horse Battery commenced their competition this morning in presence of a large number of officers.

THE DEATH OF MR. BRADLAUGH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, FEB. 2.

At an influential meeting held last evening it was resolved to send a telegram and letter of condolence to Mr. Bradlaugh's daughters. A committee was formed for organizing a Bradlaugh Memorial Fund.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, JAN. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here this evening.

COLOMBO, FEB. 2.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Rosetta arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

Mail steamer Arcadia from Aden arrived.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 11th January, arrived at Hongkong on the 1st instant.

THE POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 2.

At the adjourned meeting of the Commissioners of the Poona City Municipality held this morning there were twenty members present. The President was in the chair. Mr. K. G. Natu proposed, "that this Municipality is pained to find that Government was pleased to pass Resolution No. 47, dated 6th January, 1891, without giving the Municipality an opportunity to offer its explanation as regards the alleged irregularities in its administration." The proposition was seconded by Rao Bahadur Kuppuswamy Mudeliar.

Mr. S. H. Chiplonkar remarked that the Municipality as a body at present knew nothing of the alleged irregularities, and until the representation was prepared and laid before them they could not say whether pain or thankfulness would be the proper term in which to express their feelings. He therefore suggested that the consideration of the resolution should be deferred until the representation was ready. Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji remarked that one thing was quite certain, *viz.*, that the explanation of the Municipality had not been obtained before the Government Resolution was passed. If an explanation had been asked for and given, Government might have thought it satisfactory or otherwise, but the fact remains that no explanation was asked for. Therefore, it was not necessary to defer the consideration of Mr. Natu's proposition. Mr. Narayen said that the Commissioners were not the servants of Government, and they should not have been censured without being given a hearing.

Mr. Natu's proposition having been put to the vote was carried *nem con.* Six members (including Mr. Joglekar) did not vote at all.

Mr. K. G. Natu next proposed, "that the Government was more than once moved regarding the necessity of enabling the Municipality, by amending the existing Municipal Act, to invest their Chief Officer with certain executive powers, but the Government did not accede to the prayers of this body. This Municipality further passed resolutions on the 4th and 6th of October last, which contain the proposals of this body regarding the appointment, powers, &c., of such officer. This Municipality, therefore, begs to submit to Government the full extracts of this proceeding so far as they relate to the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer, praying that the Act be amended as proposed by the Municipality." Mr. Khasgiwale seconded this proposition.

Mr. S. H. Chiplonkar proposed, as an amendment to the above, "that in the opinion of this Corporation, an executive officer, drawing as salary not more than Rs. 500 and not less than Rs. 300, and whose appointment shall be subject to the approval of Government, and who shall not be dismissed except on a motion adopted at a special meeting held for the purpose by a vote of at least twenty members, would meet the requirements of the case, if Government amend Section 30 (*a*) of Act No. II of 1884 in the light of Section 14, sub-section 2, clause (*b*) of Act No. VI. of 1873 by enabling the Municipality to delegate its powers to one or more of its officers as recommended at the instance of this Municipality by the Government Sanitary Committee; and that this Municipality is further of opinion that a trial be given to the policy of Act No. II. of 1884 with the foregoing alteration before making a radical change in the policy adopted in 1884." This was seconded by Rao Bahadur Karnitkar. The amendment, on being put to the meeting, was lost by 7 votes against 11.

The original proposition was then put, and carried unanimously. Mr. Namjoshi proposed "that the Chairman of the Managing Committee be requested to draw up a representation to be submitted to Government in reply to the allegations made against the Municipality as early as possible." Rao Bahadur Kashinathji having seconded this motion, it was put and agreed to.

Mr. Namjoshi also proposed "that Government be requested to supply the Municipality with copies of all the papers connected with the enquiry, the appendices to the Collector's report, and the remarks made by the Commissioner of the Division." This was agreed to without dissent.

Mr. S. H. Chiplonkar proposed "that legal opinion be taken regarding the correct interpretation of rules Nos. 4, 5, 10, 11, and 14—relating to the powers of the Managing Committee." Mr. K. R. Kelkar seconded. The proposition was lost, as none but the mover and seconder voted for it. The meeting then adjourned.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

The third annual exhibition of the work of the students of the Bombay Art Society was inaugurated at a conversazione at the Secretariat last night. There is this year a fine collection of paintings, which are arranged in the fine saloons on the first floor of the Secretariat as on previous exhibitions. The works were carefully and effectively arranged, and the lighting perfect. Mr. A. A. Crawford, of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, agents for Messrs. Ganz and Co., arranged the electric lighting, which gave entire satisfaction. The rooms were crowded by a brilliant assembly. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris, attended by Captain Cox and the Hon. St. Leger Jervis, put in an appearance at about ten o'clock, and were met by Mr. John Griffiths, vice-president of the Society. There were also present:—Sir Charles Sargent, Sir Raymond West, Sir Harry Prendergast, Sir H. and Lady Morland, Mr. and Mrs. Pryce Weedon, Lady Souter, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Justice Parsons, Mr. Justice Farran, the Hon. Mr. Latham, Mr. and Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mr. Lee-Warner, Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart., Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana, and officers of the Russian squadron. There was the usual buffet arrangements, and the Band of the Volunteer Rifles was in attendance.

THE LATE DELIVERY OF ENGLISH MAIL LETTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to "Hurry's" further letter in your issue of the 2nd, I beg to point out that the English mail letters were, as a matter of fact, issued by a special delivery early on Monday morning, the 26th January. A special delivery is issued for the English mail at any time between 5 a.m. and 9 p.m., unless there is an ordinary delivery within a short interval. The English mail is often delivered within three hours, but sometimes, when there are trains to be caught, the mails for Upper India have to be landed first and the local mail is a little delayed. If any increase in the number of ordinary deliveries were needed for the improvement of the service, I should not hesitate to recommend them, notwithstanding the extra cost. But the number of letters would be so few that another delivery would be practically useless.—I have, &c.,

JOHN OWENS,
Officiating Presidency Postmaster.

PRINCE BISMARCK lately, in speaking on East African affairs to a newspaper correspondent, incidentally told the following story:—When the well-known African traveller, Dr. Robert Felkin, was staying with the bloodthirsty King Mtesa of Uganda many years ago, the king, out of gratitude for his visitor's medical treatment, wished to cut off his head. On Dr. Felkin representing that the treatment was not finished, and that if interrupted it would cause Mtesa's death, the latter granted him a reprieve until he was quite recovered. Then, however, nothing availed, and the execution was determined upon. Emin Pasha, who was a friend of Dr. Felkin's, had instructed him most accurately about the state of affairs in Uganda, and the court of King Mtesa, and had revealed to him an important State secret, namely, where Mtesa's powder store was hidden. Dr. Felkin remembered this at the right moment, and as a last resort threatened that if Mtesa killed him he would bring down a flash of lightning upon his powder store. Mtesa replied incredulously, "Tell me where it is;" whereupon Dr. Felkin whispered in his ear, "It is concealed under your harem." Mtesa turned pale, and allowed Felkin and his companions to live. The "lightning maker's" authority increased when next day a flash of lightning happened to strike near the harem.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 16.

THE political situation is practically unaltered. The rumours that Mr. Parnell is about to throw up the sponge were even discredited before an apparently inspired contradiction appeared. Mr. John Morley and Sir George Trevelyan have spoken. Mr. Gladstone has sent a somewhat colourless epistle to the Home Rule candidate for Hartlepool, and Sir William Harcourt, though still engaged in the agreeable occupation of cultivating his fireside, has in a letter to a constituent, elaborated his views on the crisis. Still we are, so far as appearances go, no nearer a reunion of the Irish party than we were this time last week. There is a report that Mr. William O'Brien is not committed so deeply to Mr. Parnell as was at one time supposed, and this is to some extent confirmed by Mr. Healy's feverish desire to deny the statement that he and Mr. John Barry were not too cordially received in Paris and by the sudden cessation of the sneering allusions of the M'Carthyites to Mr. O'Brien's sentimentality. As to Mr. Healy's disclaimers, they have been received with an incredulous smile by those who are behind the scenes. *Apropos* of Mr. Healy's indignation that any insinuation should be made against his "old friend," the following quotation from a private letter, written two or three days ago by an Irish member in close intimacy with the Member for Longford, has been sent to me:—"This wretched Boulogne tomfoolery has done us a great mischief, great in Ireland, and, I fear, worse in England. Parnell would not have a decent man left on his side outside Dublin if William O'Brien had spoken strongly against him. Kilkenny had completely taken the starch out of the boys until this conference or confidence trick stiffened their backs again. However, Parnell's Sunday speech has, thank God, untied our hands again, and we all intend to speak our minds plainly."

The arrival of Mr. Rhodes, the Cape Premier, is anxiously awaited by both sections of the Irish party. Immediately he lands he will be assailed by representatives of the Parnellites and of the anti-Parnellites in the hope that that he will again subscribe to their funds. Both sides, particularly the M'Carthyites, want cash. I am credibly informed that if Lord Salisbury were to dissolve to-morrow at least twenty of Mr. Justin M'Carthy's followers would be unable to pay their election expenses. English money would no doubt be forthcoming, but in the circumstances, an Irish candidate who accepted pecuniary assistance from an English Liberal would run considerable risk. Whatever they may say about the necessity for exercising the virtue of patience at this moment, Gladstonians can hardly conceal their chagrin at the course things have taken since Mr. Parnell's deposition. Sir William Harcourt's last letter is described by a leading Liberal journal as savouring unpleasantly of ill-temper, but the rank and file of the party, I fancy, will be delighted that one at least of their leaders has had the courage to face the facts.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs a summary of an article that recently appeared in the *Neue Freie Presse* reviewing English affairs during the past year, but confines his quotation chiefly to the remarks about the Irish question. He unfortunately omits, or rather only glances at the conclusion which is most complimentary to Englishmen. The writer, Dr. Sam Schidrowitz, who ably represents the *Neue Freie Presse* in this country, and who knows our institutions thoroughly, points out that only those States that are founded upon the English system can really become great and develope into powerful communities. To Englishmen at home or abroad civil and religious liberty is as essential as breath to a human being, while in all colonies established by England the citizen, and not the official or soldier, is the most important person. His remarks, I fear, will not be welcome at Berlin, for he hints that the Germans, if they wish to succeed as a colonising power, must remodel their colonial polity on English lines. Dr. Schidrowitz, though an admirer of English Liberalism, is strongly opposed to Home Rule, Mr. Gladstone not unnaturally thinks that all intelligent continental opinion is on his side.

It must not be supposed that the selfish outcry against the Indian Factory system is general in this country. The opinion of disinterested Britishers is, I should think, fairly reflected in a leading article published in a well-known Ulster paper the *Northern Whig* on Tuesday. Your contemporary points out that neither the authorities in India nor the representatives of commerce there are disposed to be greatly moved by "the screeching of the Lancashire cotton manufacturers." After an impartial and ardently careful study of the facts the Belfast journal comes to the conclusion that the charges of sweating have been "greatly exaggerated." The writer concludes: "Of course the pay is low. But the clamour of the Lancashire manufacturer is not that more pay shall be given to the worker in India, but that the hours and system generally of working the mills shall be brought more and more on to the English model, and thus fair competition be established. This, we fear, is not practicable. Changes are, indeed, wanting, especially in the regulation of the labour of children and in their education. But we need to be extremely chary of promoting any very extensive measures to revolutionise factory life in India whilst the people at large remain what they are." After this Mr. Holt S. Hallett must feel that his herculean labours have been in vain. Nevertheless it will be necessary for the representative of public opinion in India, to keep an eye upon the "Manchester men" and their Members of Parliament. No effort will be spared to capture the Home Government. Viscount Cross would not be consciously unfair to India, but it must not be forgotten that he is what he is, because of his connection with Lancashire, and the unremitting exertions of his neighbours may result in convincing him that their demands ought to be complied with. I have often been asked if the Indian mill industry has an agent to look after their interests in this country. As the systematic attacks of Mr. Hallett and others remain practically unanswered, it would seem that there is no such agent in England. *Verbum sap.*

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, who once represented the India Office in the House of Commons, apparently looks upon her Majesty's Eastern Empire as a colony. Speaking at a great Conservative meeting at Scarborough on Tuesday he said he "could not help saying a single word for his youngest colleague, because he was quite sure that in selecting Lord Wenlock to go out to Madras and occupy one of the most responsible positions in the Colonial Government Lord Salisbury had adopted a very wise policy, and that they who knew and respected and loved Lord Wenlock were confident that when the time came for his lordship to return to this country he had every prospect of rejoining them full of honours, and his friends would be conscious that he had done his duty as well as any Yorkshire man could have done." Mr. Stanhope is not alone in regarding India as a colonial possession. I may have mentioned before that in the periodical reports of the Select Committee on Public Petitions, petitions from India are always inserted under the heading "Colonies."

If the new habit of speaking and writing of our Asiatic fellow-subjects as "Indians" becomes general, it will cause some confusion in this country until the Redskins of the American Continent have been completely exterminated. A friend of mine, who is interested in India and who subscribes to a newspaper-cutting agency in order to see what the papers here have to say about your affairs, tells me that he is inundated just with cuttings describing the exploits of Red Cloud, Little Wound, and the rest of the picturesque warriors. This reminds me that when the wooly-headed bandsmen of a West India Regiment came to England to play at the colinderies, the popular notion was that our visitors were natives—I beg pardon, inhabitants of India.

Sir William Hunter has been down to Leicester this week to lecture on what he calls "The new leaven of India." After referring to the offer of the Princes to assist in frontier defence, he went on to say that in the British territories the loyalty to the Government had taken another form—chiefly the National Congress, the aims of which he proceeded to describe. He then enumerated the subjects brought forward at the recent caucus in Calcutta—"caucus" though usually considered a term of reproach, is I see used by the organ of the Congress in London—but he discreetly made no allusion to the demand for permanent settlement throughout India. A distinguished ex-member of the Viceroy's Executive Council asked me the other day what I supposed people who knew the country thoroughly would think about this reactionary proposal as he in common with most informed persons consider it. According to the report in the local paper, Sir William Hunter said that the difference between Lord Cross's and Mr. Bradlaugh's Bills was no longer one of principle, but simply of degree. He further expressed his belief that before the end of this century England would have "added to the many benefits she had conferred on India the great benefit of some form of representative Government."

Everybody has heard of the "setting down" Mr. Parnell is said to have given Mr. T. P. O'Connor. "Parnell, I want to speak to you," the member for Scotland Yard, as Lord Randolph styles him, once incautiously remarked to his leader. "Mr. Parnell, from you," was the glacial reply of the Uncrowned. One is reminded of this characteristic incident by another story that has been started by the *Pall Mall*. Here it is:—"Accompanied by his faithful private secretary, the leader of the Irish Parliamentary party was walking to CharingCross station, when he met one of his colleagues, who shall be nameless. The latter nodded familiarity to Mr. Parnell and smiled affably at the private secretary. Mr. Parnell took no notice whatever of Mr.———, but after a few seconds had elapsed turned to his companion, and said, 'Who was that, Campbell?' 'Why———'(mentioning the name of the hon. member) was the reply. 'What a horrible-looking scoundrel!'" exclaimed the Uncrowned King in his most supercilious manner, and then began to talk about something else. The "horrible-looking scoundrel is now one of Mr. Parnell's satellites." An M.P. tells me that the gentleman so pleasantly described is Mr. Alexander Blane, the member for South Armagh, who, according to Dod, commenced business as a working tailor, and has been President of the Prisoner's Aid Society. I know him very well by sight, but although he is not blessed with the cast of countenance of a "vere de vere" or even of a Charles Stewart Parnell, he is in no sense "horrible looking." If he is really the individual alluded to, in such extremely unflattering terms, he ought to receive an ample apology. Mr. Blane is the hero of another House of Commons yarn that recently circulated through the lobbies. Sir Richard Temple, who may have made Mr. Blane's acquaintance in the committee-room, was one night in the tea-room, entertaining the unaristocratic Irish member with an account of his varied experiences in the East. When Sir Richard paused to take in breath, Mr. Blane, with a curious twinkle in his eye, remarked to the illustrious proconsul "and what might you have been out there, Sir Richard?" It is a pity that Mr. Harry Furniss, who has done so much in the pages of *Punch* to immortalise your former Governor, was not present to give us a sketch of the scene. Sir Richard rose from his seat without vouchsafing any reply to Mr. Blane's question, and with a distressed look depicted on his remarkable face, fled from the tea-room to find solace in the ladies' gallery, where his distinguished services and amiable qualities are fully appreciated.

If Mr. T. P. O'Connor is at all of a malicious disposition he is probably rejoicing at the domestic troubles in Stonecutter-street. When the *Star* was first started Mr. O'Connor had associated with him a young gentleman, named Massingham, who is an advanced Radical with strong Socialistic ideas. Mr. Massingham's object seems to have been to make the *Star* thoroughly independent of the official Liberals. He wrote what he thought right to be said apparently without thinking whether the leaders of the party would be pleased or not. When Mr. O'Connor went to speak at an election meeting in Scotland he was confronted with an article on the Anglo-Portuguese difficulty, which had given great offence to the supporters of the Scotch missions in Africa. Mr. O'Connor disclaimed responsibility for the views objected to, which it appeared had been published when he was away from town—probably on some speaking mission. This incident did not improve the relations of editor and assistant editor. Subsequently Mr. John Morley, it is said, as representing the head of the party, complained of the line of the *Star* on certain questions. In the end Mr. Massingham withdrew but only for a time. Fresh arrangements were made under which Mr. O'Connor retired with a considerable amount of what his political opponents ironically styled "unearned increment," and Mr. Massingham returned as editor with Professor Stuart as "political director." Those who know the two men doubted of the dual control would last long. The doubts thus expressed appear to have been justified, for it is announced that Mr. Massingham has resigned his position. A not too complimentary article on the labour agitator, John Burns, was the *fons et origo* of the rupture. There is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth in Socialist circles, but practical politicians, I fancy, do not regard Mr. Massingham's retirement as an unmixed evil. By the way these Socialists are rather amusing. The other evening the favourite of the Fabian Society was tolerantly allowed in the National Liberal Club of all places to denounce the Liberal party and all its works. This gentleman announced that it is his business to go about trying to set working class voters against Mr. Gladstone, apparently because Mr. Gladstone is not foolish enough to think that the millenium will come in 1892 or the year after. "The sooner Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Morley, and the rest follow the example of Mr. Goschen and Lord Hartington the better," said the sapient orator. "Let them face *us* as foes instead of sitting in front of and beside us." This is good from a member of a party that has only got one representative in the House and he not elected as a Socialist. When I listened to Mr. Bernard Shaw's denunciations of capitalism, I could not help thinking that he would be wiser if he confined himself to amusing and instructing capitalist readers of the *World* instead of devoting his not inconsiderable talents to the advocacy of impracticable ideals. I am told that some of these Fabians are members of the National Liberal Club. Is it quite consistent with their creed to belong to an institution which would never have existed but for capitalists?

Society is somewhat excited by rumours of threatened proceedings in the Divorce Case by the wife of a young nobleman who bears a very distinguished name. The wife intends to sue for a judicial separation on the ground of cruelty. The parties were only married last year, and some of their friends are trying to prevent the matter coming into court. From what I hear of the facts—and my information comes from one who is acquainted with all the "charges and allegations" made on each side—it is to be hoped, in the interests of the young couple as well as those of their numerous relatives, that the efforts to effect a settlement may not be fruitless. If the suit does go on, there will be some curious revelations. I could mention the name of a peeress who is fond of collecting her friends around her and entertaining them by singing *risque* music hall songs with banjo accompaniment. It is satisfactory to know that such cases are very rare.

The Attorney-General last evening addressed in Exeter Hall a meeting convened to protest against the vice of gambling. Sir Richard Webster expressed some admirable sentiments, but, I think, they would have been more effectual if they had been spoken to his brother legislators at Westminster. As the head master of Hailbury College there is no chance of legislation against betting so long as there are gangs of M. P.s who indulge in that practice. The ecclesiastical dignitary who appealed to the Prince of Wales to use his personal influence to suppress this sinning and serious evil might have been impertinent, but he was on the right track. When the upper classes come to regard betting on horse racing as discreditable as they now consider drunkenness, we may look for an improvement. Sir Richard Webster called attention to another kind of gambling which is very prevalent. Last year, he said, he was approached by more than one Member of Parliament who told him that in certain trades contracts were often little less than gambling transactions. Referring more especially to the iron trade, he had learnt that there were more warrants in existence than would represent three times the amount stored. He mentioned further the painful fact that he had seen three men, one of them a University companion of his own, brought forward to give evidence in prison garb. All these men had been ruined by dishonourable speculations on the Stock Exchange.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THE best, the very best, and quite the best run of the season up to date was the verdict of many after our run from Parla. It was not a fast run, and in that respect it suited the old 'uns: there was plenty of lepping, and in that respect it suited the young 'uns: there was plenty of variety, and some of it over very nice country, in which respect it suited everybody. We only had one run it is true, and the morning's sport was over comparatively early: killing in the Pawai jungles at a quarter past seven, after a run of from fifty to five and fifty minutes. Everyone or almost everyone was up at the death, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that no one was up at the death, which was in the thick jungles, but almost everyone turned up immediately afterwards, the hounds having stuck well to their jack through the dense underwood in the Pawai estate, and finally rolled him over within a stone's throw of that charming spot the Pawai "Lake" Ye gods what a Lake! A loathsome black morass, without enough water in at the present time to float a tin kettle. If among the field there were any Town Councillors, "et hoc genus omne," who viewed Bombay's latest Municipal acquisition for the first time, they must indeed have felt that verbiage is not always thrown away, that ink when used in writing in defence of such a scheme was surely not wasted! But those of us, who were only outsiders but who know that we had been drinking water, supplied from that loathsome spot, vowed a solemn vow that our drinks in future should be strongly diluted by waters other than those that come from Pawai.

But this is not foxhunting. We met at Parla, and found in the Chuckla Covert through which we ran due east: then working left-handed the hounds took us across the Andheri Road, over the hill and through the Mango Tope towards the Gondal Tank which we skirted: but then instead of the line which jackals so often take towards the Marole Caves, our hunted friend kept to the low-lands, and making a point for Vehar gave as a galop once more over our grass country, yclept the Marole Valley. A sharp turn to the right and we were across the Vehar Backwater, and a few minutes afterwards out galloping for the morning was over, as we had reached the hills and the jungle so the hounds had to be left pretty well to themselves, and right well they did their work, for those who kept in the open, and did not attempt to follow the hounds through the jungle, were rewarded on coming round the hill to be just in time to see the leading hounds roll over their quarry. A "whoop" from one of the fortunate ones, and the rest of the field were soon up. The usual obsequies having been performed by the Master we trudged homewards.

The next meet is at the Rifle Butts.

HOME OPINION UPON SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

OUR London correspondent, writing on the 16th January, says:—I cabled to you on Tuesday the gist of the *Times'* leader on Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill to raise the protected age. Mr. Malabari's visit to Printing House Square was evidently not wasted, for the *Times* is very hot on this question; indeed as my message will have shown it, is prepared even to go further than some of the members of the "meddlesome and mischievous English committees" (sic) as the *Daily Chronicle* sneeringly styles the advocates of Hindoo marriage reform. The *Times*, departing from its usual caution, scolds the authorities for not going further when they were about it. If the petition presented by some two thousand Indian women suggesting fourteen as the consenting age had been complied with "the shock to Hindoo sentiment would have been hardly greater than it has been; while the benefit would have been very much more real." The *Daily Chronicle* makes much of Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter's attitude, and declares that to English Radicals it will be a revelation to find that it is not merely among the ignorant and uneducated classes in India that the Bill is viewed with great hostility. I was not aware that English Radicals troubled themselves very much one way or the other. Nine out of ten hardly know anything about the matter, and of the remainder probably one half imagine that all this talk about infant marriage, &c., has something to do with Mr. Bradlaugh's measure, of which they may have heard. The *Chronicle* considers the "Imperial Government" is wise and prudent in resisting the demand for drastic regulations upsetting Indian marriage customs. At the same time it regrets that Hindoos of great influence and authority not only in India but in England are now opposing such a useful and humane measure on the strength of Mr. Justice Mitter's wiredrawn quibble that sometimes Indian girls attain puberty before the age of twelve. The *Chronicle* refers to some recent statements of Dr. Edith Pechey-Phipson, "one of the most distinguished of women physicians ever trained in England." "If," we are told, "Mrs. Pechey-Phipson's observations are correct, and her brilliant career at Edinburgh University and the London College of Medicine for Women in Bloomsbury, forbids us to think otherwise, her discovery will revolutionise some of the most important and vital doctrines of medical jurisprudence." The *Chronicle* recommends the appointment of a medical committee to investigate the obtainable evidence. The *Echo* thinks that half a loaf is better than no bread. "The best that can be said for this compromise, and we gladly accept it, is that it serves as a firm basis of hope for future improvement." The *Bradford Observer* which seems to be labouring under the impression that Sir A. Scoble's Bill owes its origion to the National Congress, remarks: "It is the first direct concession made by the Government of India in a matter concerning the welfare of the people of India to the educated native public opinion of India." The *St. James' Gazette*, true to its pessimistic *role*, regards Sir Romesh Mitter's opposition as a terribly serious matter. "If men like Sir Romesh Mitter object to the almost imperceptible reform contemplated by the Indian Government, what are we to expect from the mass of his uneducated and unenlightened countrymen? The well-meaning friends of the Indian child-wife in England will notice that the Bill introduced into the Legislative Council only accept in a modified form one of their recommendations. Had their petition in its complete form been taken as the basis of legislation there might be an insurrection." No other paper of standing town or country has commented upon the Scoble Bill.

EDUCATIONAL THEORISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The writer of a leading article in one of your contemporaries to-day seems very indignant that a lecturer in a certain up-country college has been superseded as Director of Public Instruction by an *unknown* Civilian. The lecturer, referred to above, was doubtless superseded by a Civilian, because the former possessed administrative experience, in which the latter was probably lacking.

The writer of the article also expends a great deal of eloquence on the merits of first-class men, but it is somewhat strange that these same first-class men, who refuse £1,000 a year in Australia, should join the Indian Educational Department, in which the salaries are not exactly magnificent, and in which promotion is very slow, instead of entering the more highly-paid Covenanted Service.

The writer suggests that the senior officers of the different Educational Departments should be superseded by youngsters from England. But he seems to forget that the Educational Department is as much a branch of the Government service as the Salt Department, or the Revenue Survey, and there is no logical reason why an unjust system of supersession should be introduced into the Educational Department, when, if such a system were adopted into another branch of the public service, an appeal would be very promptly addressed to the Secretary of State.—Yours, &c.,

C.

THE Duke of Bedford died at his London residence on the 14th ult. at the age of 70, from an attack of congestion of the lungs. His eldest son, the Marquis of Tavistock, formerly represented Bedfordshire in Parliament.

MR. JAMES DUNCAN, member for Barrow, has addressed a private letter to the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, asking for an assurance that adequate means have been taken to protect British subjects in Chili in view of the revolution in that country.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association will meet to-morrow at the Alexandra Girls' Institute at 4-30 p.m. Lady Harris has signified her intention of being punctual.

LORD REAY has consented to preside at the next Festival Dinner in aid of the funds of the University College Hospital, London, to be held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on Tuesday, 28th April.

AT a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association held last evening it was resolved that a telegram of condolence be forwarded to the family of the late Mr. Bradlaugh and another to the electors of Northampton. It was also resolved that the consideration of the question with regard to the Indian Council Bill, as brought forward by Mr. Bradlaugh, be postponed until further information has been received from Calcutta and Madras.

THE Russian Man-of-War Admiral Kornilow will leave Bombay harbour on Wednesday for the Medditerranean with his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke George of Russia on board. He is going back on account of his ill-health. Since his arrival he has been suffering from fever, although now he is much better. The flagship Azova and the Vladimir Monomach will sail on Thursday evening for Tuticorin, where they will remain till the arrival of H. I. H. the Czarewitch. His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch and party will on Thursday go by rail to Madras, where he will arrive on Friday morning. After completing his tour in the Madras Presidency he will proceed to Tuticorin to embark on board the flagship, thence he and party will proceed to Colombo, where they will meet the Grand Duke Alexander. After spending about four or five days in Ceylon, visiting the chief places of interest, they will proceed on their voyage to Singapore. Batavia, Siam, China, and Japan.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. T. BUDGEN, commanding Bombay District, accompanied by Captain L. L. Steele, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, left last night by the mail train on a tour of inspection to Baroda and Surat. A salute of nine guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery this morning to announce their departure.

MR. WUTZLER, an old steward of the Bombay Club, of the Charleville Hotel, Mussoorie, was entrusted with the catering for the Czarewitch during his visits to Jodhpore, Ajmere, Jeypore and Ulwar. The excellence of all his arrangements was such that, in addition to testimonials from each State, Mr. Wutzler was personally presented by his Imperial Highness with a very handsome set of solitaires and studs in diamonds and turquoise. The Imperial visitor expressed his great satisfaction with the way in which he had been catered for, and as an acknowledgment of the efficient table service he gave a cheque for Rs. 400 to be distributed among the staff.

A BREACH of promise of marriage case came on on Jan. 15 before a jury in the Sheriff's Court, London, for the assessment of damages. The plaintiff was Miss Isabella Victoria Fox, and the defendant Colonel Albert Willoughby Foord, late of the Madras Army. After a short acquaintance in India, the colonel proposed marriage, and was accepted by the plaintiff. When they came to England the wedding day was fixed; but the defendant broke off the engagement, one of the reasons assigned being that he was too old to marry. The jury assessed the damages at £300.

COLONEL CAVAYE, chief of the Duke of Connaught's staff, was driving a dogcart into Portsmouth Dockyard on Monday, when the horse fell, and the three occupants of the vehicle were thrown out. Colonel Cavaye was badly cut about the face, and after receiving medical treatment was removed to his residence.

THE Helsingfors correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the authorities in Finland are not even yet quite clear as to how to deal with the Salvationists, who are, as a matter of fact, forbidden to exist; but exist as a body they do, and no step had for some time been taken against them. Last week however, a new branch was opened at Bjorneborg, to which several Salvationists had gone from other parts of the country. These were immediately imprisoned as people "with unsettled abode," and were taken as convicts in convict dress to Helsingfors, where they have been tried and set free. The Finish papers ask what the country is coming to, when a better reason for imprisoning innocent people than their religion cannot be found.

BARONESS JULES LEGOUX, so well-known in the musical world as a composer under the pseudonym of Gilbert-Desroches, died on Tuesday night the 13th ulto. almost suddenly at her mansion in the Rue de Lisbonne, Paris. A correspondent states that she caught a chill the night of the renewal of the frost which almost immediately brought on an attack of inflammation of the lungs. Her salon was not only the resort of the musical celebrities who came to Paris, but of the militant Bonapartists, and particularly of the Victorians, Baron Legoux being president of all their Paris committees.

HERE are two stories from the East-end of London which show the futility of generalizing about the poor:—

No. 1. A clergyman notices a small boy haranguing an admiring crowd of school-fellows. On inquiry he finds that the boy is relating, with an exuberance of ghastly detail, how on the previous evening his father had battered out the grandmother's brains with a heavy sauce-pan, because the dinner was spoiled. The evident feeling of the narrator is pride; of the audience admiration mixed with envy.

No. 2. A district visitor discovers a woman in a condition of utter and unmistakable destitution. The visitor at once promises to send round some soup. The woman thanks her, and says she would indeed be glad of it. But "I ought to tell you that the woman upstairs is worse off than I am. She has two little children, and they have none of them had a mouthful of food for two days."

AN artist of great talent, M. Aime Millet, the sculptor, died on the morning of the 14th January, in his 75th year, of an acute attack of pneumonia. He was a pupil of David d' Angers, and exhibited for the first time in the Salon of 1842, to which he sent three designs of groups which were to have been executed in bronze for chimney-piece ornaments for the late Duc d'Orleans. He then lived by doing drawings of the Louvre masterpieces, such as the "Lisa del Giocondo" Da Vinci, and the "Infanta Margaret" by Velasquez, and selling them to foreign tourists. His "Ariane," exhibited in 1857, won for him a first-class medal, and was bought by the State for the Luxembourg. It was he who did the beautiful statues of Youth, shedding the petals of a full-blown rose, which stands on Murger's tomb; the "Apollo and the Muses" on the summit of the "Opera House, and the Death of Baudin, for Baudin's tomb in the cemetery of Montmartre. His great work is the colossal statue of Vercingetorix, which stands at Alise-Sainte-Reine, in the Cote-d'Or, on the site of Alesia.

ON the subject of duelling in Spain the Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News* remarks that the Spanish Press usually shows extraordinary good taste and kindness in conveying to their readers only such facts as may not seem too brutal an intrusion into the dramas of private life and of human feelings. Nothing is more characteristic than the formula used by the Spanish Press when reporting a duel. "We understand that Don So-and-So was out walking in the Retiro Park, or in the grounds of a friend's villa with his friends Senores So-and-So and the well-known Doctor So-and-So, when they happened to meet Don So-and-So, who was also out walking with two friends, Los Senores So-and-So and the no less known Surgeon X. We regret to say that Don So-and-So above mentioned caused himself a slight flesh wound on the forehead with a broadsword, which was promptly dressed by Doctors So-and-So and X., who state that the interesting patient is doing fairly well. We are happy to be able to report that Senor So-and-So is progressing quite favourably from the slight scratch he received whilst examining a broadsword in the Retiro Park yesterday morning.". This phraseology enables the Castilian journalist to deny al knowledge of the facts if an over-zealous judge summons him to give information, which of course is never obtainable from Spanish gentlemen who have had anything to do with a duel. Even so short a time as six years ago a dying duellist declared to the judge that he himself was the author of the mortal wound inflicted in reality by an adversary whom the whole town knew perfectly well, and there the matter dropped.

AN early opportunity will be taken of submitting to the House of Commons the question of the establishment of an Irish Board of Arbitration, upon which Sir Charles Russell dwelt in his speech at Poplar on Wednesday evening. When the Order for going into Committee on the Land Purchase Bill was reached, Mr. Shaw Lefevre desired to move an instruction to the Committee to insert clauses for the compulsory arbitration of the dispute as to rent occurring between landlord and tenant of certain estates in Ireland. This was ruled out of order by the Deputy-Speaker; but Mr. Shaw Lefevre intends to bring it forward in the shape of an amendment in Committee.

LADY ROSEBERY'S will (according to the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian") represents only a fraction of her fortune. She inherited from her father, Baron Meyer Rothschild, two millions and a half of personalty, besides landed property worth some £10,000 a year. It was remarkable that this great wealth was left absolutely at her own disposal, entirely unfettered by trusts, conditions, or settlements. On her marriage Lady Rosebery, in exercise of this discretionary power, made an elaborate settlement of her property in favour of her husband and children. Mentmore, with its splendid contents, is settled on the second son. The money in settlement, of course, does not appear in the will, which deals only with what the testatrix retained in her own control.

A TRANFORMATION scene on an extensive scale is now being witnessed at Bendigo Creek, the deserted and desolate district near Sandhurst, in Victoria, ravaged and despoiled by the gold fever. Until lately this district had a most forbidding appearance. All the ground had been turned over for gold, nearly forty years before, and puddlers, sluicers, and "fossickers" had since come in as gleaners and taken every auriferous particle undetected by the first eager searchers. The landscape presented, it is said, only heaps of rough stones, great paddocks excavated in the earth, frequent dams, mounds of slum, and fields of sludge. Now it appears this unpromising land, yielding to the perseverance of Mr. Carolin, an ex-Mayor of Sandhurst, and others, is becoming a smiling vineyard. Vines and fruit trees are growing with wonderful speed, and the colonists are already boasting that in the early future the vine-clad valley of the Bendigo Creek will remind travellers of a portion of Rhineland! The important point, however, is the growth of an industry in these lately barren lands which will probably make in the long run more gold for the inhabitants than was taken out of the same ground so many years ago.

AN interesting "deal" in tea took place in Mincing-lane on Jan. 13. A firm of importers purchased the complete produce of the gardens of the Gallahodno estate, the terms of sale fixing the price at no less a sum than 87s. per pound. The price is accounted for in the quality of the leaf, which is described as "a very choice golden Pekoe variety," and was also pronounced by the oldest broker on the market to the finest he had ever seen. Although the price is the highest ever paid in England for tea, the purchasers in the afternoon accepted £5 10s. per pound for the complete sample, which, by the bye bears a curious resemblance to caraway seeds. A sample grown upon the Heathersett estate, and sold some time ago at 30s. 6d., was up to that day the highest price on record. Commenting on the transaction, Messrs. Whitworth, Hillyard, and Wade, of St. Dunstan's House, E. C., the original purchasers at the auction, write:—"We trust that Indian and Ceylon tea planters will by this be encouraged to strive after quality in their productions in preference to quantity."

LET no one who has not had the misfortune to try a horse dealing case be quite sure that he would not get as excited as the Judge of the Derby County Court in dealing recently with a suit of this kind. Perplexed and troubled beyond measure by the hard swearing of the witnesses, who declared that there was an express warranty that the horse was sold "the best horse in England," followed by the equally hard swearing of the witnesses who declared that there was no warranty at all, his Honour finally broke forth in the following strain:—"This drownright lying is sickening. I wish I could get some of you most severely punished. There is one man now being prosecuted from this district, I wish there were a dozen. I should like some of you to have a cat-o'nine-tails. If there is anything contemptible, un-English, and unmanly, it is lying. A man who tells a lie I will believe anything of. . . . Somebody has a nice sin on his conscience. The time will come when he will have to answer for it. If he is not punished in this world, he will get it in the next. I say there is a liar, and more than one, in this case, and it is a sad thing. The jury will have the unpleasant duty of saying which party is a liar. He will go branded from this court, and I hope he will be marked amongst men, and that it will be said of him, 'There goes a lying horse-dealer!'" His Honour concluded his voluble and energetic harangue by promising that if any one declared that the other had committed perjury he would offer "every facility for bringing the matter before the Public Prosecutor."

IT is easy for a man with a balance at his banker's to draw a cheque in favour of a local charity; but what is to be said of a philanthropist who is ready to enter a den of lions on behalf of his poorer fellow-creatures? Mr. J. W. Lindsey who has dared this much is a Sheffield gentleman. He takes a deep interest in the "Robin Club" in that town, whose object is that of providing a little pleasure and recreation for poor people's children, and it occurred to him that the spectacle of an amateur lion tamer going through the exploits of the renewed Orenzo at Messrs. Wombwell's menagerie would be likely to attract attention, and to bring a considerable sum to the funds of the institution in question. So far Mr. Lindsey was evidently not mistaken. If we were to add that when he addressed a brief speech to the delighted multitude through the bars, taking from time to time a cautious glance over his shoulder at the "splendid African lioness" and her companions, he felt quite as calm as Polyeucte when he bade his Pauline hold him in her memory, we should perhaps be less accurate. Mr. Lindsey candidly confessed that he "didn't like the look of them." But there is a professional secret in these matters, which consists, it is believed, of first feeding the animals up to a point at which human prey palls upon the appetite. Mr. Lindsey any way came safely through the ordeal, and having pinned a decoration on the professional lion-tamer's breast, finally stepped forth safe and sound to the tune of "See the conquering hero comes."

FROM Lisbon the "Siecle" hears that the Portuguese Government is about to grant to the Marquis de Beauvoir, acting as agent of the Comte de Paris, a Royal character similar to that of the British South Africa Company, placing under his control the territories claimed by Portugal in East Africa which have not already been granted to the Mozambique Company. The "Siecle" says:—"Is the Comte de Paris enjoying the laurels of King Leopold? The region thus given away occupies on the map the site of the old empire of Moñomotapa—since he cannot have France, this is not after all so bad a kingdom to fall back upon." The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* in sending this quotation, says: "If the information given by the "Siecle" be true it shows that the Portuguese are beginning to realise how shadowy is their claim of sovereignty across the African continent. It would be a clever move on their part if they could persuade the Comte de Paris to endorse their pretensions. The Comte de Paris is the Queen of Portugal's father, and the cession to him of an East African territory would not arouse Portuguese susceptibility so tender in colonial matters. It may be doubted, however, whether the Comte de Paris would care to undergo the trouble, expense, and loss of prestige which would attend his position as vassal of the Crown of Portugal."

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE POONA MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Municipality of Poona has recently been made the subject of much censure by the English and the Vernacular press of the Presidency, nay, of the whole empire. It is certainly not very strange that abuse should be heaped upon the head of their body. That only bears testimony to the fact that the public expected great things from that body, and that the Resolution of Government has sadly disappointed them. Allow me, however, to state that the Municipality is not so hopelessly lost as the Resolution would make the people believe. You have yourself Sir, most frankly advised when you got the explanations of Mr. Gokhle and myself, that the public would do well to hold their judgment in suspense until they heard the other side of the case, which I thankfully observe you say there is. I do not profess to speak for the Municipality. I only speak for myself and perhaps for my colleagues on the managing committee of the last year. I may, if you kindly permit, state the whole case from my point of view and with the knowledge of facts I happen to possess, but I do not know if you can give me so much space, and I crave the indulgence of a short column or so for the exposition of what appears to be the most serious charge, namely, waste of Municipal funds. An explanation of this part of the case can be more easily understood by the public. And I have therefore taken this up first in preference to the other two charges. I shall dismiss the first charge, at least, for the present, with the simple remark that no managing committee since 1883 has done anything that can justify the charge of having culpably neglected any rules. If there is any fault, and I am not prepared to say that there is none—the fault is in the rules themselves, and not in giving effect to them. As to the second charge I have to say the same, and to add that if the managing committees have erred they have erred in taking precautions rather than in neglecting them. Now as to the third charge. I think it consists of two parts, waste on account of the law charges in election-suits and waste in compensations. The first amounts to Rs. 1,245 while the other comes to a heavy sum of several thousands. The latter, therefore, I shall take first.

From the published report of the Municipality, it appears that during the official year 1888-89, Rs. 9,661-13-4 were spent in purchase of lands for the purpose of widening streets; nineteen pieces of land together amounting to 1,112,226 square feet were purchased with that money. In their resolution exception is taken to three purchases only, the total cost on account of which comes to Rs. 6,100 and the total area is 892 square feet.

At the very outset I must explain that there are two ways by which the Municipality can acquire the lands, and three ways in which compensation for them can be settled. One way of acquiring land is by serving a notice upon the owner of the land under Sec. 46 of Act VI. of 1873 and the other is by putting into operation the circuitous provisions of the Land Acquisition Act through the Collector. It is very seldom that large pieces of land are required for municipal purposes, and when the Act of 1884 was passed, it was on the suggestion of the Poona Municipality that provision was made in the Act by which acquisition of platforms, verandahs, &c., was rendered very easy. The three methods by which compensation for land acquired can be settled are—by private settlement with the owner, by the award of the *punch* appointed by the parties, and by reference to the District Court. The power of acquiring land under the provisions of Section 46 is by rule 22 of the municipal rules delegated to the managing committee and it is in exercise of this power that successive committees have been acquiring lands for the purposes of street widening. All the three methods of settling compensation have been resorted to and on comparison it is found that the method of direct settlement with the owners is both speedy and economical. And it is many years since this method is followed in this municipality. It is in the case of obstinate proprietors of lands only that a resort to court is had. The method of settling compensation through the *punch* is resorted to at the desire of the parties. This is less costly than the method of moving the courts, but more costly than that of direct settlement. Settlement of compensation is a very intricate matter indeed, and there are so many factors to be looked to that each case presents difficulties of its own, but it has been found that the principle of fixing compensation by capitalizing the amount of rental that a land may be fetching is safer, and economic and if the committee can, they have followed these principles. The law in this matter was laid down by Mr. Justice Melville in the case of Carey *vs.* Banumia, reported at page 34, Bombay 10, High Court Reports. The principle laid down in this case has been upheld in several cases and if this principle that has been consistently followed by the managing committee in the three cases, referred to in the resolution. Those who have not been very willing to look upon the actions of the managing committee with favour never objected to the principle. What Rao Bahadur Joglekar complained of in his letter was that large sums of money were spent in compensations, and the general committee had no knowledge of it except under a general heading in the accounts, but this and other complaints of Mr. Joglekar did not recommend themselves to the favourable considerations of the general body, and matters have since been drifting with the object of successfully challenging the course adopted by the managing committee, the protestants tested the results by the method of giving compensation by the square foot. In certain cases they failed, in others they succeeded, and the very Resolution shows that different processes of examination have been applied to the three cases. In the first case I will name it as Bhat's case—the test applied is that of purchases near about the place. In the second case I shall call it the Pandharinath case—the test applied is different. The price paid for the land is compared with the price for which the house was bought by the owner. In the third case the price is rated by the square foot. It is very ingenuous no doubt, but I fear such a procedure ought not to be sanctioned lest the actions of the managing committee should be arbitrary. I fear in applying the test they have done, they have not been sufficiently fair to the managing committee. I find that a piece of land very near that to Mr. Bhat's (land mentioned in the first case) was purchased by the Municipality at the rate of Rs. 6 per square foot. The land I mentioned belonged to one Mr. Joshi, and was purchased about a couple of years ago. This case has a short history about it which must be given to make matters clearer. The land purchased was underneath a verandah, which had a pucka built plinth under it with a katcha one superadded to it. The Municipality wanted to purchase it for street widening in 1881, but for the heavy price the owner wanted for this piece of land, the improvement was not completed. I find in the records of the Municipality correspondence which shows that an attempt was made on several occasions to coerce the proprietor into lowering the price he had upon it. The method of coercion was to refuse permission to build whenever an application was submitted. The first of the application of the kind that I know of is dated 16th April, 1880. The application was refused, and the owner was asked to sell this piece of land to the Municipality. In his application, dated 20th March, 1881, he expressed his willingness to part with the land, provided he was paid at the rate of Rs. 6 per square foot. This rate the committee of management was not willing to give. In this correspondence I notice a memo. by the then secretary Rao Saheb Narso Ramchandra Godbole to the effect that if the space underneath the supperadded plinth only were taken it could be got very cheap, and he therefore suggested that much portion only should be taken. Nothing, however, came out of the correspondence which was dropped. There were I understand two or three more applications of the kind, but I have not been able to trace them. The last that I could trace is one dated 25th April, 1888. This as was the practice was refused also, another application came up before the last managing committee, and it was on the occasion of this application that the committee made up its mind to carry out the improvement which was first thought of in 1880. The illegality of refusing permission to build and not take up the land was patent on its face and the committee saw that they had no alternative left. They must either buy up the land or give the permission. The Act is very clear on this point. They did not like that one of the principal roads should be permanently blocked, and they determined to take up the land. They at first thought of taking up the land under the superadded plinth. This portion as Rao Saheb Godbole had anticipated, in 1881, the owner was willing to part with for Rs. 500. But one of the members, Mr. Rajmachikar since dead, was very strong and he would either have the land under both the plinths, or would have nothing at all. His reasons were very powerful, and the other members yielded and they resolved to carry out the improvement which successive managing committees had set their hearts upon. The owner wanted Rs. 5,000, and would not take anything less. He pointed out that price of land had much risen during the ten years since his first application was made, and that he was put to much loss on account of the action of the Municipality. It was at once clear to the members that he had just claim against the Municipality and the chairman of the managing committee, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam worked very hard himself, and with the assistance of his few friends did succeed in inducing him to take Rs. 4,000. Enquiries were made as to his loss in rent, and the committee was satisfied that Rs. 4,000 was not an exorbitant sum to pay, especially because it was nearly the capitalised value of the estimated loss in the rent. It can thus be very clearly seen that the rate which the committee allowed in 1888-89 was a one asked for in 1881. That the improvement was one that remained to be effected for over ten years for want of funds, and that the means of coercion were such as were questionable in the case of self-government board.

The second case, that of Pandharinath, has a history that is similar to the one related in the case of Mr. Bhat. Applications were repeatedly put in for permission to build, and they were as frequently refused. The first such application is dated 15th November, 1877. Probably being tired of putting in applications only to be refused, the owner of this land came to terms, and offered to sell the piece of land for Rs. 1,400. In support of his offer he had put in rent notes. Nothing was done in this matter until the last managing committee took the occasion of the arrival of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor in the city. The compensation paid to the owner of this property is also in accordance with the principles laid down by the Honorable High Court. In support of the fact that this compensation is not exorbitant, I cite the award of the District Court in the case of one Mr. Nagarkar, whose land was situated just in the corner opposite to the corner in which Pandharinath's land was in Krishna Hata's square. The District Judge awarded Mr. Nagarkar a sum of Rs. 632-8 for a piece of land measuring 64 feet. If the costs awarded are excluded and the rate per foot found out it comes to Rs. 9 or about Rs. 4 more than the rate at which Pandharinath was paid.

The third case I shall name as Seetabai's case. The rate per foot in this case is Rs. 24, and as in the case of Pandharinath there is an award by the District Court, which gives an average rate per foot of Rs. 22. It was a puchase made by the Municipality from Chandra-Atre in 1875, and those of your readers who know how very important the Moti Chowk locality is will at once bear me out when I say that during the last fifteen years price of land in that locality must have enormously increased. You will pardon me if I observe here that with the award of the District Court I referred to in this case you will not agree with Government in saying that the price of land in such cases is unheard of in Poona.

In conclusion I think it is not necessary to add anything to show that the managing committee is not only not guilty of any waste of public money in the compensation cases, but that on the contrary they deserve to be thanked for having fearlessly carried out the three most important improvements in road widening.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Jan. 31. M. B. NAMJOSI.

THE FAILURE OF BENN, ASHLEY AND CO.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Mr. W. M. McDonald, recently a partner of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Company, and Mr. Burjorji Rustomjee Mullafaroze, were summoned by Megjee Tulsidas, a wool merchant, for cheating under section 415, criminal breach of trust under section 405, and criminal misappropriation, under section 403, of the Indian Penal Code, was resumed for hearing.

Mr. Chitty and Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, barristers-at-law, instructed by Mr. Wilkin, were counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, and Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, defended Mr. W. M. McDonald and Mr. Burjorji Rustomji Mullaferoze.

Mr. Peter Rowe re-called and re-examined said:—Burjorji Rustomji was not liable to the banks for the bill of £700 and the other twenty-three bills. If bills are not paid, the drawer is liable for payment to the banks. Burjorji was not liable as drawer for these bills as there was a special arrangement between Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Company and Bevis, Russell and Company. I do not know what the arrangement was if Bevis, Russell and Company failed to take up the bills.

Mr. Mehta: From whom did you learn that there was a special arrangement with Bevis, Russell and Company to take up those bills?—I did not learn the purport of the arrangement being taken up from any person; but I learnt it from the cash-book, and I knew the wool belonged to Benn, Ashley and Company. I learnt it from the cash-book, as the money was credited to Benn, Ashley and Company's account. If it had been Burjorji's, it would have been credited to his account. It was not Burjorji's interest to see that these bills when sold were covered by goods.

Mr. Mehta: Mr. Rowe, do you or do you not feel great sympathy for the defendants in their present position?

Mr. Inverarity objected to this question, as it did not arise out of cross-examination.

Mr. Mehta: Couldn't the amount of the return commission be ascertained before the end of the year?—No. The return commission is the half per cent. out of the two and-a-half per cent. charged to native merchants in the account sales. The amount of commission is mentioned in the account sales. When drafts are drawn by native merchants they are drawn against some produce or other, and the proceeds are held until the merchant produces the produce. The present practice, is to make advances on notes of measurements or shipping documents. If there is a loss on the sale in England, a re-draft is drawn on the native merchant who is called on for payment as soon as it arrives. If he does not pay, the firm does not generally proceed so far as taking proceedings on the re-draft unless we know there is no chance of obtaining the money without putting pressure upon him. Each constituent's account is kept separately. I know that a re-draft, dated 28th November, was received about a fortnight after suspension. I cannot give the date of the receipt of the advice of the sale in respect of which this re-draft was drawn. I was not present at the meeting of creditors that was held after the suspension of payment.

Mr. Mehta: Do you know that the amount of this re-draft was estimated at £900?—Yes. But that was a mistake. I believe that was the amount mentioned by Mr. Craigie at the meeting of December 9th. I believe the records in Burjorji's department would show when measurement notes are delivered. On the 8th of Nov. the large disbursements were for telegraphic transfers and the purchase of Bills of Exchange on England.

Mr. Mehta: How did you know the firm was in trouble?—I noticed heavy telegraphic remittances were asked for from London about a month before suspension and from the anxiety of Mr. MacDonald on that account. I noticed Mr. MacDonald was much worried and troubled about two days before suspension. These are only my own ideas.

Mr. Mehta: Were those signs of Mr. MacDonald's anxiety of a character to be noticed by Mr. Burjorji?—Mr. Burjorji seldom saw Mr. MacDonald, while I came in contact with him every day. I was not allowed to be present when Burjorji consulted Mr. MacDonald about making consignments. Before the 5th Dec. 1890 no balance-sheets or rough memoranda were drawn up by me showing the position of the firm. I do not know if Mr. MacDonald had any balance-sheets drawn up for his own information. I learnt that the failure was due to Bevis, Russell and Co. three weeks after the failure, from people in the office. I know the partners of Benn, Ashley and Co., whose names are Messrs. J. G. Russell, C. E. Benn, A. E. Ashley and W. M. MacDonald. I believe the same partners constitute the firm of Messrs. Bevis, Russell and Company.

Cross-examined: This is the pass-book sent from time to time from the Chartered Bank to the firm showing the business between them. It was my duty in the office of Benn, Ashley and Co. to check the entries therein from time to time. Corresponding entries would be in Benn, Ashley and Co.'s own books kept by me. I could find out from the pass-book what balance Benn, Ashley and Co. had at the bank.

Mr. Inverarity tendered this pass-book in evidence.

Mr. Mehta objected to it going in, as it had not been proved. The objection was disallowed by the court. The pass-book of the Bank of Bombay was also tendered by the defence with the same objection and ruling of the court.

Re-examined: All sums of money deposited in the bank or drawn out are entered in the cash-book.

The evidence for the prosecution having concluded with this witness, Mr. MacDonald was called.

MR. MACDONALD'S STATEMENT.

In his defence Mr. MacDonald said: The course of business between Benn, Ashley and Co and the complainant was that he used to draw bills against consignments. The bills were sold on his account to the banks, but we took the risk of fluctuations in exchange. The shipping documents were not, as a rule, if ever delivered at the time of the bills being discounted; but the bills expressed upon the face of them that they were drawn against wool and contained an agreement that shipping documents would follow. The complainant was therefore bound to hand the documents for the purpose of handing them to the bank in every case. When the bills were sold to the bank the proceeds were never handed to Goculdass Tulsidass, when they were received from the bank, but were credited to him in the general account he had with our firm, which was an account bearing six per cent. interest, and we at our discretion allowed him to draw sums from that account according as we thought right. The bills drawn against the wool were always for a larger amount than the value of the wool, as is proved by the fact that in the year 1889 every shipment resulted in a re-draft, and in the year 1890 there was also with the exception of one on which there was a small surplus, a re-draft on every shipment was sent forward. On the 3rd December there was wool belonging to the complainant unsold amounting to 907 bales which he had allotted two bills for £3,700, and for which amount Benn, Ashley and Co. were liable. This wool had been drawn against at the same rate as other wool of Goculdass Tulsidass amounting to 1,060 bales which had resulted in a large deficiency in the sales at Liverpool in November. These sales had been telegraphed to us from England and advised day by day to the complainant by sale notes and showed a large deficiency. I personally had not gone into figures at that time; but I knew that the amount of the re-draft would be heavy. The re-draft has since arrived and amounts to Rs. 23,825-6, on the sale of 1,060 bales. I believed that the deficiency in respect of the unsold wool, of which the total was 907 bales, would also be heavy, because it was of similar quality and drawn against at similar high rates of advance to the quantity that had been sold in November. The apparent balance at the credit of the account at this time represented the proceeds of drafts to £3,000 for which he had not given us cover, and this balance was the only security that we held for the liability upon the differences of the sale of his wool in England upon which we had always to count, in our dealings with him. The day before Tulsidass Megjee came to me I had taken counsel's advice as to the position of the firm and I had been advised that the firm, should stop payment, but that the initiative should come from England. I had telegraphed this advice to the home firm, and had urged Thursday as the day on which we should close. And I expected to receive directions to stop payment on the 4th instant, which was the date I named in my telegram. When, therefore, the complainant came to me on the afternoon of the 3rd I was acting under the belief that the suspension would take place the next morning. Burjorji was with him when he called, and when the complainant asked me to give him a sum of Rs. 30,000, Burjorji told me that he had got measurements ready for wool in course of shipment. I told the complainant that I could make no advance. I declined this advance without any reference to the question of documents and because I considered that it would be wrong under all the circumstances to make an advance at that time. I did not expect that the complainant would hand the measurements to us after I had refused the advance. And it was not until I had the documents for shipment placed before me the next evening, that I knew that these measurements had been left in the office with a view to the preparation as usual of the shipping documents. I did not myself know, as a rule, anything about the preparation of documents for our shippers until the documents were brought to me for signature. And I knew nothing of the preparation of these documents until they were brought to me for signature. On Thursday morning instead of receiving the instructions which I had myself prompted them to send me, I received instructions from the partners in London saying that they would telegraph early the following day, and also telling me to see my lawyer and to act as was deemed best and to try and keep the estate out of court, and in view of this telegram, and not knowing the course of events in London I awaited more definite instructions as promised, and we did not as I expected we should have had to suspend payment that day. I did not see or hear anything of the complainant on the 4th of December. But as I was about to leave office the documents for his wool were placed before me for signature. I believed that I was bound to hand them over to the bank. But I intended to consult my solicitors about them and took them up to my bungalow with the intention of seeing Mr. Craigie about them. That evening Mr. Stiven of the Chartered Bank, called at my bungalow and was with me till late. And, as he was leaving I put the question to him whether if we did not send him documents to cover bills drawn by native shippers he would call upon the shippers for them. He said that I was bound to deliver them; and, if I did not, that he would insist on the native dealer fulfilling his obligation. I therefore gave him the documents against the bills discounted by his bank and gave him those of the National Bank requesting him to deliver them to that bank. In doing so I derived no personal advantage whatever and thought I was fulfilling an obligation that I was bound to perform. Nor did the complainant sustain any loss from my doing so as the goods would be applied towards paying his liability to the bank as drawer of the bills. And if I had not done so I believed at the time and still believe having been so advised as a matter of law that he could have been compelled to hand over shipping documents to the banks in pursuance of his promise contained on the face of the bills. The reference in my telegrams to London to the fact that the banks were pressing for securities referred solely to goods imported from England through them upon which they claimed a *lien*, and the telegrams, in which these references occur, were sent before my interview on December 3rd with the complainant. The telegrams were sent on December, the 1st and 2nd. The complainant sometimes did not come to the office for a week at a time. And his statement that he came daily to the office is untrue. No goods or monies were handed over to the bank, excepting those on which they claimed *liens* and I was advised that they were entitled to *liens*. And I wish to point out that on the suspension of the firm I handed over to the Official Assignee, assets consisting of goods, shares and cash of the value of over two lakhs of rupees, any of which I might have handed over to the banks had I been willing to give them the slightest preference over the other creditors. As a fact, nothing was handed over to the banks excepting what I was advised they had a *lien* upon, and the documents, the subject of this proceeding, which were handed over under the circumstances, I have already explained. I had no dishonest intention, and could have had no dishonest intention, in this matter. The account given by the complainant of his interview at Benn, Ashley and Co.'s office is untrue. What really took place is correctly set forth in the letter written by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen on December 6th. I never promised him on the third to pay him money next morning, It is entirely untrue that Runchordass Dhunjee was present at the interview on that day. He is a got-up witness. On the 4th December I never saw the complainant at all, nor at any time between the interview of the 3rd and the time of the stoppage of the firm. It is also untrue that I asked him for shipping documents, or that I saw him on December 1st as is stated in his evidence. Burjorji, the head of our export department, did not derive the slightest benefit from this transaction. He had often heard me refuse advances to this shipper before, and had noticed the heavy deficiencies that were coming into the accounts, and he knew that the complainant had £3,000 worth of a draft uncovered at the time. Burjorji took the documents in the ordinary course of business and was quite unaware of the likelihood of Benn, Ashley and Co. suspending payment before the suspension actually occurred. I alone am responsible for the action taken in the matter by the firm and by me, which was *bona fide* throughout.

Burjorji Rustomji Mullaferoze, in his defence, said:—I had no knowledge or idea that the firm was about to suspended payment. I never told the complainant that Rs. 30,000 "will be paid to-morrow." I have no personal interest whatever in the transaction. I have done nothing dishonest.

His Worship, at this stage, called upon Mr. Perozshah Mehta to address the court for the prosecution.

The learned counsel thought it was the duty of the learned counsel for the defence to first address the court as it was not only the usual but the unvariable course adopted by his Worship in cases where documents were put in evidence. Mr. Mehta in proceeding said he would continue his address till to-day as it would take some time for him to conclude his remarks. He contended that the case of Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Burjorji was one that, from the evidence of the case, should be placed before the consideration of a jury. The test which was to be applied in this case was whether the accused had induced the complainant by false pretences to sustain a loss. If this was proved, then a *prima facie* had been established against Mr. MacDonald, who had read to the court an elaborate defence that had been without doubt prepared under legal instruction. In listening to this defence he (Mr. Mehta) could not help being struck that it contained this weak point that the accused had told the complainant that he (Mr. MacDonald) would not pay the Rs. 30,000, and consequently did not expect to receive the shipping documents. Yet it was ascertained that these shipping documents were actually in the possession of Mr. MacDonald. He considered it most improbable whether Megji would have left those documents with Mr. MacDonald with no likelihood of obtaining his money. He was prepared to show that the evidence of the complainant and his witness was an accurate account of what transpired in the office of Mr. MacDonald, and which had made out a *prima facie* case.

The case was adjourned till 2-30 to-day.

IT is announced that the India Office is prepared to appoint twenty-one surgeons to the Indian Medical Service, instead of seventeen as previously notified. The examination commences on the 9th proximo. Applications, with the necessary certificates, should reach the Military Secretary not later than the 26th inst.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, President, occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Amirudin Tyabji, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Burjorjee Sorabjee Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar, Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazulbhoy Visram, J. F. Fernandez, Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, R. Gilbert, Grattan Geary, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Govardhandas Khatao Makanji, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Hormusjee C. Coorlawalla, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Kavasjee Pestonjee, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Mr. Meherjibhai Rastamjee Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E., Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt., Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Naorojee Beiramjee Suntook, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Kairaz, the Hon. Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. Rastamjee Nasarvanjee Khory, Rustomjee Dhunjibhoy Sethna, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Acacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, Mr. J. P. Watson, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

DR. BLANEY AND THE TANSA LOAN.

Dr. Blaney, referring to the letter published in yesterday's issue by the Municipal Commissioner as to the discussion of the budget estimates, said he had come there prepared to take up the subject of Tansa Loan Works. The Commissioner, then would remember at last meeting, asked the President to allow him to put before the Corporation that loan as a matter of urgency. The President had very justly thought some notice was necessary even for a matter of urgency; and the President had decided, as he had had a right to decide, that that matter should come on that day. Relying upon that decision he had come there prepared to go on with that discussion, and was totally unprepared to pay attention to the budget, as he knew the greatness of the interests involved in the very important question of the Tansa Loan. He did not know why the Commissioner was not now ready to proceed with this matter of urgency. He begged to give notice that the Tansa Loan busines, be given priority to according to the wishes of the Municipal Commissioner, expressed before the Corporation on Thursday last.

The Hon. Mr. R.M. Sayani expressed the opinion that although the Commissioner had asked the Corporation for priority to be given to this subject of Tansa Loans, still it lay with him now whether he should pass over it or not. They were now in the middle of the discussion of the budget, and if the Commissioner did not press the subject, then the Corporation would proceed with the business.

Mr. N. B. Suntook seconded Dr. Blaney's motion.

The Municipal Commissioner said he would ask the Corporation one question: what would they have said supposing instead of giving notice of his desire to bring up the matter last Thursday, he had come there that day, without saying a word to anybody, as he had a perfect right to do and ask prority for it? What sort of position would the Corporation have been in? That was really what he had intended to do last Thursday; but, on considering the general practice, he agreed not to take the Corporation by surprise. It was because so much progress had been made with the budget on last occasion, and because there was some hope of more business being done that day; and also after discussing the subject, with the officers of the Municipality, he on Saturday considered he would not pursue his purpose as he had intended. He therefore did what he thought was best and necessary. He wrote to the newspapers saying he did not intend to ask priority for the matter concerning the Tansa revised estimate.

On a vote being taken, Dr. Blaney's amendment was rejected, and the discussion on the budget was proceeded with.

DISCRETIONAL CONTINGENCIES.

Sir Henry Morland moved and Captain Walshe seconded that the expenditure on discretional contingencies, under the head of Public Health Department, be adopted at Rs. 7,000.

Mr. N. B. Suntook moved an amendment to the effect that the discretional contingencies be passed at Rs. 5,000. It had remained at that sum since the Corporation had been formed till 1888-89, and he did not understand why it was increased now.

Mr. A. M. Shroff seconded.

Dr. Blaney supported the amendment saying the Commissioner had been able until 1889 to go on with Rs. 5,000 and there had been no reason given by Mr. Acworth for the extra Rs. 2,000. They should go upon some principle, and that should be the principle which Government adopted, namely, to give as little sums as possible for discretionary disbursements by any officer of the Municipality.

On a vote being taken the proposition was carried.

AUDITORS' ALLOWANCE.

Sir Henry Morland moved that the auditors' allowance be passed at Rs.10,000. There had been, he said, a great deal of extra work on the auditors and in consideration of that increased work, and as a mark of appreciation for the integrity and ability which the auditors had displayed he moved their remuneration be increased by Rs. 1,000 each.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik seconded the motion.

Mr. Cowasjee Pestonjee moved as an amendment that the auditors' allowance be passed at Rs. 8,000. He thought this was not the proper time for such an advance, which brought their remuneration to the maximum and as much as the law allowed. He thought they should wait until their financial affairs were in a better condition, and then they would be able to give them more remuneration.

Mr. J. R. Duxbury said he had a high esteem for those officers; but at the same time he had his duty to perform to the rate-payers, and he would not be performing that duty, much as he respected those officers, did he not protest against such increase.

Colonel Merewether said when this matter came before the Standing Committee he thought it was rather soon after the last increase was given to give another increase now, but so satisfactory an explanation was given he quite agreed with the increase to the auditors' fees. His opinion was that Rs. 5,000 each for the work those gentlemen performed was poor enough remuneration.

Dr. Shroff expressed himself quite against the system of auditing practised there, and it was time a new system of audit should be introduced. He could not allow this occasion to pass without entering his strong protest against the most inefficient system of the present audit. Whatever might be said in defence of the present auditors, he would like to see some more satisfactory and refined system so that those defalcations they could ill afford just now would be put a stop to; so that it would not be said simply that they were auditors on the expenditure side If that were the case then the audit was a mere farce.

Mr. E. B. Carroll, in answer to the last speaker said, the Corporation had recently introduced a revenue audit; and looking back at the auditors' long and good service, he considered if they ever deserved the maximum grant they deserved it now. It was on that account, the Standing Committee agreed to ask the Corporation to sanction the increase.

The Municipal Commissioner explained in answer to Dr. Shroff that the auditors were not in the least way responsible for the defalcations, and he thought that Rs. 5,000 each, instead of being extravagant, was a small enough sum.

The motion was on being put to the meeting carried.

RENT OF MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

Sir Henry Morland moved, and Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdass seconded that the expenditure on rent of Municipal Offices be passed at Rs. 30,000.

Dr. Blaney: I would like to ask when this agreement is to terminate; for the rent is monstrously high.

Sir Henry Morland: It terminates at the end of next year when we hope to be in possession of the new offices.

Dr. Blaney: I think we are responsible for all repairs in the meantime?

Sir Henry Morland: The landlord grants an allowance of Rs. 1,000.

The motion was passed.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

On the motion of Sir Henry Morland election expenses were sanctioned at Rs. 10,000.

FIRE INSURANCE FUND.

Sir Henry Morland moved, and Captain Walshe seconded that the expenditure in respect of Municipal Buildings Fire Insurance Fund be sanctioned at Rs. 3,000, and the motion was carried.

RESERVE FUND.

On the motion of Sir Henry Morland it was agreed to pass the expenditure in respect of reserve funds, including Nesbit Road Bridge, Municipal Building Fund Reserve, and Sinking and Insurance Funds.

Dr. Viegas then moved an adjournment.

The Municipal Commissioner said it would be necessary to adjourn to allow of the whole day for the discussion of Special Extraordinary Works on Thursday.

Dr. Blaney: Are you sure you will not change your mind? (Laughter.)

The Corporation then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE PIECE-GOODS ASSOCIATION.

A PUBLIC meeting of the native inhabitants of Bombay was called yesterday at the instance of Messrs. N. G. Chandavarkar, Daji, Abaji Khare, A de Gama, and twenty-three others, at the hall of the Bombay Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, for the purpose of passing and communicating to the Native Passenger Ship's Commission, at present holding their sittings in Bombay, a resolution describing the hardship and inconvenience experienced by passengers to and from the Konkan, Gujerat and Cutch ports, and suggesting the means of obviating them. There was a very large attendance of the general public, principally Hindoos, representing the different sections of the community.

Mr. Damoder Thakersey Muljee, mill-owner and merchant, was called to the chair.

The chairman having explained in Gujerati the purpose for which the meetings had been convened,

Mr. Liladhur Jairam Narronjee proposed that in view of the Native Passenger Ships Commission at present sitting in Bombay to inquire into the present working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, the meeting, consisting of people who frequently visited the districts situated on the Western Coast, considered it desirable to bring the following circumstances to the notice of the Commision:—(1) that the coasting steamers plying between Bombay and Southern Konkan and Kattywar and Cutch were overcrowded in both the second and the third classes, and considerations of the most ordinary comfort and health demanded improved accommodation; (2) that the meeting was of opinion that it would entail no hardship if passengers travelling in those classes had to pay about 25 per cent. higher than the present charges for better accommodation; (3) that the drinking water supplied on board these steamers being in the hands of the Mahomedan crew, it could not be used by Hindoo passengers without prejudice to their religious customs; that it would be a great convenience if drinking water supplied by Brahmins was available on board those vessels, as also cheap grain food prepared by Brahmins, such as was used ordinarily by the middle and lower classes in travelling, the passengers paying for such food; (4) that the latrine accommodation was insufficient, and they were besides kept in a very dirty condition, and the meeting, therefore, considered that better and improved accommodation was absolutely necessary; (5) that at present the landing from and embarking on those vessels were inconvenient and often hazardous owing to the absence of gangways or ladders, and also to the fact that both the embarking and disembarking was done from one opening in the steamers, notwithstanding the Government orders directing the use of separate gang-ways or ladders for each of those purposes, and the meeting was accordingly of opinion that this inconvenience should be promptly remedied; and (6) that complaints about the discomforts referred to above were constantly made in the public press, but there were no means of bringing them to the notice of the authorities, and it would, therefore, be well if a rule was made that complaint books, like those on the different lines of railways, should also be kept on board these vessels.

Mr. Nurhur Balkrishna Joshi, in seconding the proposition, narrated his experiences of a journey to Jaighur on board one of the coasting steamers during the Christmas holidays. The cooly passengers who travelled with him complained about the crew of that vessel depriving them of their sticks, and it was when he (the speaker) threatened to prosecute them that they returned them to the passengers, stating that they had temporarily taken possession of the sticks, lest the men should hurt each other. The reason that native merchants and the well-to-do class often travelled third class was that it was very difficult for them to reach that part of the vessel which was set apart for the first and second classes on account of the overcrowding of passengers. They could not get to the first or second class unless they could by force penetrate the thick human walls, or had trodden on passengers who were lying down. There was again such a large number of third-class passengers encroaching upon the space reserved for the two higher classes that even well-to-do natives prefer to travel third-class and save money, which they otherwise would willingly have spent for their health and comfort. (Applause.)

Mr. Damodhur Goculdas said that he had been travelling only about a few days ago on board one of the coasting vessels from Bombay to Rewadanda, and he could say from personal experience that there was no difference between the third and second classes. It was only a distinction without any difference. (Laughter and applause.)

Four Hindoo gentlemen having addressed the meeting on the same subject,

The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

Mr. Damodhur Goculdas then proposed, and Mr. Pandurang Harivaid, a Government pensioner, formerly employed in the Customs Department, seconded that the chairman of the meeting be requested to submit the above resolution for the favourable consideration of the Commission, and it was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

The chairman will communicate the resolution referred to above to the President of the Commission this morning.

WHO COMMANDED AT SEDAN?

SINCE 1870 there has been a dispute between General Bauffremont and General Galliffet as to which of them commanded in the famous charge at the battle of Sedan. Up to the present time, says a Dalziel telegram from Paris, the balance of evidence has been incontestably in favour of the latter, who produced a letter from General Ducrot, who was the superior officer of the two generals, and who pronounces therein in favour of General Galliffet. General Bauffremont has replied in an important letter, which appears in the *Journal des Debats*. General Bauffremont brings forward, as a reply to General Ducrot's letter, the following hitherto unpublished document, which is destined to create considerable sensation in military circles in France:—

April 1, 1890.

You can make known to General Bauffremont that he had good grounds for saying that Galliffet could not have taken the command at Sedan, for, as a matter of fact, he was not appointed general on the 30th, as he believes, and as the *Annuaire* of 1871 or 1872 states. On the eve of the battle of Sedan I had presented to the Emperor a decree naming Marguerite General of Division and Galliffet General of Brigade, but the decree remained on the Emperor's table and was never signed; of this I am certain. I do not know how General Galliffet managed to persuade a Minister of War that this document was signed, and so took rank as general without having received the necessary brevet.

(Signed) MARSHAL M'MAHON,

The letter is written to a third person, whose name is not given. In producing it General Bauffremont adds that it will relieve him from the necessity of replying to any further attack on the subject.

The *Debats* contains an answer to General Bauffremont's letter. It begins by pointing out that General Bauffremont no longer denies that General Galliffet in reality commanded the charge at Sedan, only saying that Galliffet, not having been promoted to the rank of general, had no right to assume the command. As to the last point, the *Journal des Debats* declares that Marshal M'Mahon is wrong; that the commission naming Galliffet a general was really signed by the Emperor, and that Marshal M'Mahon himself, when he was President of the Republic, in 1875, signed a paper stating that Galliffet had been a general of brigade since Aug. 30, 1870. In his deposition before the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry on Sept. 4, Marshal M'Mahon mentions that the charge was commanded by General Marguerite, who was killed, and by General Galliffet. He therefore, contrary to the assertion made in his letter of April 1, considered M. de Galliffet at that time really a general.

THE TROOPSHIP PROGRAMME.

THE following alterations have been made in the programme of the Indian troopships, consequent on the accident to the crank-shaft of the Crocodile:—The Clive is struck out of the list for the remainder of the season. The Serapis, which was expected at Portsmouth on the 22nd, left that port on January 29, and will be due at Bombay on February 24. The Malabar leaves Portsmouth on February 19, calls at Queenstown two days later, and reaches Bombay March 19. The Crocodile is expected to leave Portsmouth on February 26, and should arrive at Bombay on March 24; and the Euphrates is to leave Portsmouth on March 11, will not call at Queenstown, but will reach Bombay on April 6. This completes the outward sailings.

Of the homeward bound troopships the Crocodile called at Aden and Gibraltar, and is due at Portsmouth on the 6th inst. The Malabar is due at Portsmouth on February 9. The Euphrates sails from Bombay on February 6, and is due at Portsmouth on March 3. The Serapis leaves Bombay on March 5, and is due on the 30th. The Malabar sails on March 28, and is due on April 22. The Crocodile sails on April 2, and is due on the 27th. The Euphrates sails on April 17 and is due on May 12. This completes the programme.

MR. CAINE ON BRAHMINISM.

In his fourth letter from India, which is dated, Madras, December 10, Mr. Caine writes :—

During the last month or two the newspapers both at home and in India who make it their business to take up a hostile position to the Congress movement have been saying that the movement is getting languid, that funds are falling off, and that the sixth Indian National Congress will probably be the last. For some reason I cannot explain they have insisted that the Madras Presidency furnishes the most ample proof of this. I wish they had been travelling with me through the Madras Presidency for the last fortnight, and seen the magnificent meetings which have been held at Bellary, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Salem, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Kumbaconam, towns from 30,000 to 100,000 population, to elect delegates. These various cities have vied with one another to give me such a welcome as shall at any rate dispel any illusion in my mind as to the lukewarmness of Southern India. I visit these towns in a dual capacity—as the secretary of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association on a tour of inspection of its Indian branches, and as a member of the committee of the Indian political agency in London, which is practically the British branch of the Congress movement.

Each town vied with the other in trying to impress one with the appreciative gratitude of educated Indians to the members of the Indian Political Agency, the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, and, indeed, to all Englishmen who show a practical interest in India's people. As I have said in previous letters, all the meetings I attend are conducted in English, and the speeches of the eloquent Indians are worthy of our best political platforms at home. I am more and more impressed, every day I am in India, with the deep roots the National Congress has struck into the social and political soil of the country, and the rapidly increasing number of those who are able and fit to take a practical interest in political life.

THE UPRISING OF THE YOUNG MEN.

The spread of European education in India is producing a public opinion everywhere, of which the Congress movement is no doubt the most conspicuous evidence, but which is rapidly eating its way into the caste system, and sapping the very foundations of Brahminism. I have found that the public opinion of Southern India is practically moulded by the Congress Committee of Madras city, and takes its tone from such papers as the *Hindu*; the masses of the people throughout India look to the educated natives of what may be termed the "market towns" for guidance in their affairs, and these country towns in their turn look to Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay. If the Government desire to keep in touch at all with native feeling everywhere, they must realize that the heart from which in future the thoughts and actions of the Indian people must ebb and flow is the university influence of the Presidency capitals. The leaders of this influence are comparatively young men fighting their way in life, and their followers consist of every man who has been to a high school or college for an *Anglo*-vernacular education, and to the growing mass of youth who are still students. The average Congress meeting consists of a congregation of seven or eight hundred men in the body of the hall, 90 per cent. of whom are between 25 and 40 years old, and a crowd of lads in gallery and verandah from 12 to 20, who are keener and more interested auditors even than their seniors who have all the best places. Short-sighted Anglo-Indians have nothing but ridicule for these earnest and impassioned boys, who no doubt make fools of themselves now and then; but they forget that in all great national changes the young are always the leaders, and wilfully blind themselves to the deep significance of the educational yeast which they have themselves put into the lump to leaven it. The bread is rising, and they refuse to bake it!

THE NEXT INDIAN "MUTINY."

The Indian Civil servants are undoubtedly the ablest in the world, but they are isolated in outlying districts and provincial cities, associating mainly with natives who are their subordinates, and dependent upon their good will for promotion, and they appear as much in the dark with regard to the social and political revolution which is fermenting under their noses as their predecessors were of the great Mutiny. The few men whom I have met who realize the truth, who would like to avow it, and recognize and guide the coming social upheaval, either depreciate its significance or fear the ostracism and suspicion that attaches to the Civil servant who associates with the real leaders of native thought. We have nothing to fear from this peaceful "mutiny" of educated India. Its foundation is laid on loyalty to Britain and to British over-rule, and its corner-stone is inscribed with the name of the Queen-Empress. Cultured India knows well enough that only disaster can follow the abolition of English dominion. Only those who like myself, have moved constantly among the natives and enjoy their confidence, can form any idea of the horror with which any alternative is viewed by the people of India. They know that if we were to leave India to herself, without any guarantees for law and order, there are only two alternatives—a Russian invasion or the conquest by the fierce clans of her own soil. In either case, all the advantages they have secured through English education and by British over-rule, which they value so dearly, would be inevitably lost. English politicians who see in the Congress movement danger to British over-rule in India are ignorant indeed of the commonest facts of Indian modern history.

THE PROTEST AGAINST BRAHMAN OVER-RULE.

No! it is not *British over-rule* that is becoming intolerable to Educated India, but *Brahman over-rule*. There were 1502 Hindu delegates to the Bombay Congress last year ;of these 798 were Brahmans or more than half. The total number of delegates were 1889, so that very nearly one half of the entire Congress, numerically, was Brahmans, and, as far as influence goes, they possessed fully two-thirds. But this Brahman predominance is singularly intensified if the representation of Bombay city is deducted, for out of the 200 Bombay delegates only twelve were Brahmans, leaving all the the rest of India represented by 786 Brahmans to 893 delegates of every other Hindu caste—Mussulmans, Jains, Brahmos, and Christians.

A high Anglo-Indian official said to me the other day, "This Congress movement is nothing but a Brahman conspiracy; they find that education is sapping the caste system, and they have thrown themselves into this new development to maintain their supremacy over the people. There may possibly be some foundation in fact for his opinion, but I find that the Brahman Congressmen who have been my constant companions for the last two or three weeks, are, in their hearts, very impatient of the constraints of orthodox Brahminism, and if their caste leaders continue to refuse all relaxation of their rigid laws there will before long be a hiving-off of the younger men that may became a larger swarm than the mother-hive.

These educated Brahmans, trained under English schoolmasters and in European thought, want to see England. If they go, they are excommunicated, and have to suffer all the misery and degradation which is the inevitable fate of those who are outside the pale of Hindu caste. At Madura I visited the Union Club, open to all religions. In the refreshment-room there was a table for Brahmans, another for other castes, a third for Mussulmans, &c. If a Brahman and a Sudra enter the club together, and sit at the same table over a cup of tea, excommunication would be the fate of the former. Some day a sudden impulse will make a common table, to the defiance of caste rules. Old orthodox and young heterodox Brahmanism comes into constant collision over social questions, such as the protected age of the re-marriage of widows, and their relations with other castes. I was received on the railway platform here last week by 400 or 500 Congressmen, of whom probably two-thirds were Brahmans—they were flushed and excited with victory, hot from a public meeting called to protest against any proposals for raising the protected age in Hindu marriages, where they had routed the orthodox conservatives hip and thigh.

The Congress Brahman finds himself in much the same position as an Oxford graduate compelled to conform his life to the social laws of the books of Leviticus and Deuteronomy, under a penalty of penal servitude for life for the smallest breach. He only tolerates his position for the sake of his old father and mother, that his may be the hand to place the torch to their funeral pyre. The Congress Brahman who has performed this last sacred duty demands that the old iron rules of thirty centuries of polytheism shall be put in the melting pot and recast. If this is not done the 20th century of Hindu history will be reared on the ashes of dead Brahminism.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medecine dealers everywhere at 1s.0½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE *TIMES* ON SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

COMMENTING on Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill the *Times* says :—The debate in the Council shows clearly the ground of the dislike entertained in many quarters to the change which the Bill makes, and the abundant reasons which may be adduced to justify the change, and to prove it to be imperative and safe. The attack came from a Bengalee member, Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, who urged that in Bengal certainly there was a strong public feeling against the Bill; that the act which it forbade and made punishable was commanded by the Hindoo Scriptures; that the Bill was an infringement of the promise that there should be no interference with the religious and social customs of the Indian people; and, lastly, that the new rule would be useless even if it were accepted. This last is substantially the view which has been taken elsewhere by Sir Madhava Rao, a member of the Madras Council. He shares the common dislike for interference by the Government of India on any point affecting the religion of the people, and he condemns the change proposed to be introduced by the Bill as a needless attempt to forbid an evil which has no existence in fact. It became evident in the course of the debate that Hindoo opinion is divided on this whole question. Mr. Krishnaji Nulkar Rao Bahadur, a Bombay Hindoo member of Council, supported Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill, as a measure of common humanity. The Viceroy then spoke at length on the whole case. He showed that the change effected by the Bill was at once moderate and necessary, and he stated expressly there was no intention on the part of the Government to comply with various much wider suggestions which had been made for a reform of the Indian marriage law. Suspicion on this point has no doubt been at the root of much of the opposition which has been directed in advance against the change now formally proposed and embodied in Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill. This suspicion will now be set at rest. The Government will make no further attempt to touch the Indian marriage law. This law it accepts frankly, not as good, but as so intimately bound up with the social system of the country, and as so sacred in the eyes of the people, that it would be unwise and unsafe to meddle with it. If reform comes it must be from within, not from without. When Indian opinion changes, the Indian marriage law will change with it. But nothing will be done or tried to force on a premature change, or to give offence to a very general popular sentiment.

The very moderate proposal in the Bill is further softened down by being coupled with a change in criminal procedure where an offence has been committed as between husband and wife. The offence is made what is known as "non-cogaizable," that is to say, it is not one in which the police may arrest without a magistrate's warrant. This will allay the not unnatural dread of police interference, and will, in point of fact, confer on private family life a valuable security which it has not hitherto enjoyed. A fear has been expressed that it may go far to render the whole Bill inoperative, but this it can do only if the Bill is found to be so repugnant to popular sentiment that the aggrieved family refuses to put it into force. This we do not believe will be the usual result, nor can we doubt that of two possible evils the Government has chosen the least. Whether the Bill has in other respects gone far enough is a more debatable point. It raises the age of consent; but it is open to question whether it does not suffer it to remain still much too low. There is strong medical evidence to show that the age of puberty among Indian women is not as early as it has been supposed to be, and that an Indian girl at twelve years of age is physically a mere child. The Bill, moreover, is not only operative as between husband and wife; it determines the age of legal consent generally, and thus leaves every Indian girl without protection from the law at a time when she is very little capable of protecting herself or of exercising a judgment on the consequences of her own acts. The petition from some two thousand Indian women that the age of consent should be raised to fourteen at least has been powerfully backed up by a memorial, addressed to the Viceroy, from fifty-five ladies practising medicine in India. If the petition had been complied with, the shock to Hindoo sentiment would have been hardly greater than it has been; while the benefit from the change would have been very much more real.

On the important subject of suits for the restitution of conjugal rights, the Viceroy speaks with a caution which the case can hardly be thought to call for. It is, he says, a matter of extreme intricacy; it is not of immediate importance; it is wholly distinct from the question raised in Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill. Distinct, in a certain sense, it is. Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill touches the Indian marriage law. The suit for the restitution of conjugal rights, and the penalties for refusing obedience to an order obtained under it, are no part of the native Indian law, but are of foreign growth, and have been our own additions to the Code. It is surely open to us at once to undo the mischief which we have thus done. Under the law as it stands, the Indian wife who disobeys an order of the Court to live with a so-called husband, whom she has hardly seen, or whom she perhaps dislikes, very possibly for good cause, renders herself liable to imprisonment. The Government thus not only accepts the Indian marriage law, monstrous as it is, but enforces it with an uncalled-for severity. The child-wife, who has been thrust into the married state by no choice of her own, and who is ready so far to brave public opinion as to refuse to accept the life thus prepared for her and the partner for whom she has no love, becomes a criminal in the eye of the law, and the magistrate has no choice but to order her imprisonment as such. These suits, with their attendant consequences, are, the Viceroy says common only in a few localities and among the lower classes. It is shocking that they should be common anywhere and with any class. That the matter is extremely intricate seems sufficiently disproving by the Viceroy's own words. He will be satisfied if the courts are empowered, as they are not now, to refuse to imprison the recusant husband or wife This measure of relief it is surely the duty of the Government to grant without delay, nor shall we be satisfied that enough has been done until the discretion allowed to the courts in dealing with these suits is much larger than the Viceroy will be content to make it.

THE ARMY.

India Office, Jan. 13.—The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military forces, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Government in India.

Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major Mansel Armstrong. To be Major: Capt Alexander Thomas Weller. To be Captains: Capt Malcolm Henry Stanley Grover, from the Madras Staff Corps, vice Shakespear, who exchanges; Lieut Alexander Donald Charters Pond To be Lieutenants: Lieut Hugh Rollo Fagan, from the Connaught Rangers; Lieut. James Saurin Richards, from the Worcestershire Regiment; Lieut Albert Andrew, from the Devonshire Regiment; Lieut Alexander James Badcock, from the West Yorkshire Regiment; Second Lieut William Karl Scharlieb, from the 1st Dragoon Guards; Second Lieut Hubert Aloysius Michael Tighe, from the Connaught Rangers.

Bengal Medical Establishment—Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major: Terence Humphrys Sweeny, Daniel Francis Barry, M D, George Francis Angelo Harris, John Anderson, Charles James Bamber, Malachi O'Dwyer.

Bombay Staff Corps.—To be Majors: Capt. George Frankland Francis; Capt. John Willoughby Wray.

Bombay Cavalry.—To be Colonel: Lieut.-Col. and Colonel in the Army Charles Edward Stak.

Indian Army.—To be Colonels: Lieut.-Col. Andrew McCrae Bruce, Bengal Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Allan Chaplin, Madras Infantry.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the Half-Pay List: Surgeon-Major Joseph Blood, Bengal Medical Establishment.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:—Col. Henry Albany Hammond, Madras Staff Corps; Col. Charles Edward Salkeld, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut.-Col. George Tomkyns Morris, Bengal Staff Corps; Brigade Surgeon Benjamin Thomas Sufferein, Madras Medical Establishment; Surgeon-Major William Duncan, Bengal Medical Establishment; Surgeon-Major Edwin Sanders, Bengal Medical Establishment.

The Queen has also approved of the date of retirement of Major Lionel Albert Thomas McCudden, Bombay, Staff Corps, being altered to Oct. 29, 1890.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Government in India:—Major G. D. Stowell, Devonshire Regiment, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, in India, vice Major E. Lloyd, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Colonel G R J Shakespear, Bengal Staff Corps, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Establishment, vice Colonel R Eardley-Wilmot, who has vacated the appointment. Major V Jenkins, West Riding Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, to be an Assistant-Adjutant General, Bengal Establishment, vice Major H M E Blunker, who has vacated the appointment. Capt the Hon U de R B Roche, South Wales Borderers, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Establishment, vice Jenkins. Col. E W Begbie, Madras Infantry, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras Establishment, vice Lieut-Col. S E Rolland, who has vacated.

THE RIVAL IRISH PARTIES.

MR. PARNELL'S journey from Dublin to Limerick on Saturday, January 10th, was attended by the customary demonstrations and counter demonstrations along the route. At Monastervan a free fight occurred between the Parnellites and a hostile crowd, headed by a priest; but at Maryborough Mr. Parnell's reception appears to have been of an enthusiastically friendly nature. He made short speeches at the Dublin terminus, at Thurles, and at Limerick Junction; and, on arriving at Limerick in the evening was cordially received by the mayor, at the head of several thousand persons, who carried torches and illuminated the station square with tar-barrels.

Addressing the crowd from his hotel window, Mr Parnell emphatically denied that he was prompted by insane ambition, or that he intended to throw in his lot with the enemies of his country. On behalf of the Irish people he claimed their right to decide their own affairs, free from English dictation. The strife had not been begun by Irishmen, but by Englishmen, who waited until Mr. Gladstone had expressed his opinion before taking action. The Bishops said it was all a question of morality. I say it is not a question of morality. If it had been a question of morality these estimable men would have interferred at once, but they were too late. They waited for a whole fortnight before they expressed their opinion. They waited until Gladstone, until Stead and every miserable old woman in England desirous of airing his virtue had interfered and had expressed his opinion before they expressed theirs; and with all reverence for any Bishop, with all reverence for any priest, and with all reverence for any Church, I declare, as a man and as an Irishman, that it is not open to the Irish Bishops to claim that they had interfered on the question of morality, because they were too late. No, it was a question of politics. With regard to his interviews with Mr. O'Brien, he could only say, without breach of confidence, that he was perfectly satisfied with the length they had travelled together. He looked forward with every hope to a successful issue; but whatever the result might be he intended to pursue the path which he had followed since 1879. He had desired to enter with the Irish people through the gate of freedom; but if that should not be permitted to him, he should fight with them outside the gate until he had secured their independence.

There deputations waited on Mr. Parnell at Limerick and presented addresses. In replying to them, Mr. Parnell said:—The origin of the controversy in its present shape was the issue of a mandatory letter by Mr. Gladstone calling upon the Irish members, practically speaking, to depose me from my position as their chairman; and it is claimed by many of our opponents that the controversy thus started was further complicated by my manifesto, which was shortly afterwards issued as a reply to that direction of Mr. Gladstone, and I desire on the present occasion to direct your minds to the consideration of the grave and weighty questions which I felt bound to raise in that manifesto. They may be shortly described as the four points connected with the management of the constabulary, the appointment of the Judicial Bench in Ireland, including resident and removeable magistrates, the solution of the land question, and the proposed reduction of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament from their present number of 103 to 32. With regard to the question of the control of the police, Mr. Gladstone's intentions, revealed at Hawarden, fell short even of the insufficient Home Rule Bill of 1886. It was the same with regard to the appointment of Judges and resident magistrates. Under the measure of 1886 it was proposed to give to the Irish Executive, depending upon the Irish Parliament, the power to appoint all judges, including the Lord Chancellor, all magistrates, and so forth. That power was absolute. But by the Hawarden negotiations a period of ten or twelve years was interposed, during which the appointment of the judicial body was not to be left under the control of the Home Rule authority. Mr. Parnell having briefly stated that the way in which the land question was dealt with, and further the reduction of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament was also unsatisfactory, went on to deal with the Hawarden interview. As to Mr. Gladstone's contradiction of his version of the conversation, Mr. Parnell said he could confirm the fact that Mr. Gladstone had a written memorandum, for he saw it and he claimed that if it were published, as it ought to be, it would justify what he had stated. He, moreover, read a letter written by him to Mr. Cecil Rhodes in March last as a confirmation of some of the statements in his manifesto. The following are passages from Mr. Parnell's letter to Mr. Rhodes:—Mr. Gladstone told me that the conclusion at which he and his colleagues had unanimously arrived was overwhelmingly in favour of the last alternative—namely, the reduction of the number of Irish members to thirty-four, but that it had been agreed that no public reference should be made to their views on this point, and that the matter should remain perfectly private and confidential. I represented to him that I could not yet express my concurrence in the proposed reduction in view of the unsatisfactory state in which the question connected with the constabulary and the judicial body had been left. "With a reduced Irish representation it might easily happen that a Conservative Government might come in, and, with the constabulary and judical authority under their control, might treat us as badly as they are doing now. From this point of view a reduced representation would be dangerous.

Mr. Parnell contended that, in view of his letter to Mr. Rhodes, it was impossible to assert that he did not offer objections to Mr. Gladstone's proposals. On the point of the accuracy of his (Mr. Parnell's) recollection he said that the recollection of Mr. O'Brien, to whom he told some of the communications, agreed with his own.

THE BOULOGNE CONFERENCES.

Messrs. McCarthy, Sexton, and Condon had a long conference with Messrs. O'Brien and Gill at Boulogne on Saturday, and subsequently returned to Folkestone by the afternoon boat. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Gill remain at Boulogne for a few days. Regarding the meeting between Mr. O'Brien and the Anti-Parnellite members, the member for North-East Cork declares that the only thing which he is at liberty to say is that the consultation strengthened the hope of a satisfactory conclusion. Mr. O'Brien further stated that the report concerning an alleged dispute between himself and Mr. Dillon was entirely untrue. "Mr. Dillon and I," added Mr. O'Brien, "have been acting in concert all along, and will continue to do so." Dalziel's correspondent at Boulogne professes to know that an angry and heated conversation took place between Mr. O'Brien and the other members. Mr. O'Brien took the position of a mediator." The discussion drifted into such acrimony that the meeting was finally adjourned, without results, to await the arrival of Mr. Dillon.

The London correspondent of the *Sheffield Telegraph* writes:—Sensational information has reached me as to the real reason why Mr. Parnell is so obstinate in maintaining his hold on the leadership. The information reaches me directly from an underground source in Ireland, which source I cannot for obvious reasons, more nearly indicate. It is to the effect that in the case of Mr. Parnell being thrust from the leadership, the Extremists, who are all on his side, and who are detemined to have no other leadership, would immediately proceed to take revenge after their own style. An assassination club would be immediately formed on the lines so well known in Ireland. The victims to be marked down would not, however, be, as heretofore, landlords, honest tenants, and Government officials, but men who had been prominent in hounding Mr. Parnell from public life. Mr. Tim Healy would be the very first to require protection. Mr. Gladstone's life would also be endangered. Knowing the desperate characters of the men who are behind Mr. Parnell, I quite credit my information as to their intentions. They are the men who look with contempt upon the so-called constitutional agitation as playing at politics, and strongly believe in dynamite. They have recently been reinforced by some of the Invincibles. Mr. Parnell is, I believe, well acquainted with the sanguinary designs of his followers. He dreads their extreme crimes for one reason—that, being a practical politician, he knows that the effect in England would be to put an end to all hope of Home Rule. It is understood that he has been able to inoculate Mr. O'Brien with his fears. In the meanwhile he soothes the exasperated Extremists and rivets their allegiance by stiffening his demand or Home Rule.

THE wedding of Eileen Mary, daughter of Sir Charles and Lady Russell, with Mr. Douglas Holms will be celebrated (4th of February,) at St. James' Church, Spanish-place, Manchester-square. A large number of guests are bidden to assemble afterwards at 86, Hartley-street, and as the House of Commons will then be sitting it is probable that the popularity of the bride's father will draw a notable gathering. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. John Holms, secretary to the Board of Trade in Mr. Gladstone's Government of 1880, and Sir Charles Russel's predecessor in the representation of Hackney.

HOUSE-cleaning at best is not easy. SAPOLIO will ease it in part, so "If you can't be 'asy, be as you can." Try a cake of it in your next house-cleaning. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE general idea, says the *Overland Mail*, seems to be that the remedy for slow promotion in the Indian Army is to be found in the principle of shorter qualifying periods. It is not so. The truth is that the whole system of promotion is wrong. After the Mutiny and the transfer of India from the Company to the Imperial Government, the Indian Staff Corps, with its concomitant complications of the Local and General Lists, was invented. It has lived thirty years, which is a very good run for any invention. The relations of the British and Indian services are so intimate that one system of promotion must be applied to both. In fact, a general scheme of reorganisation is required, which will at once increase efficiency and wipe out the serious disadvantages under which the officers of the Indian Army are now placed. The scheme that suggests itself is as follows, and it is one that is based on recommendations that are known to have been made by the military authorities in India and that will tend to remove some of the obstacles to efficiency of which every good soldier in India is cognisant :—

1. The minor Presidential commands should be abolished, and the whole of the native army in India should be amalgamated as one and not three armies.

2. Regiments of four battalions each (this refers to infantry, but cavalry can be dealt with in the same way) should be formed and localised both as regards recruiting and stations. Officers should be appointed to a regiment and get their promotion (except in very special cases) in that regiment. The system that has long prevailed in the Staff Corps, of transferring officers indiscriminately from one regiment to another, is very unpopular with the native ranks, prevents officers from knowing and sympathising with their men, and, in short, is not satisfactory.

3. The army in India being one, the officers on the Headquarter and District Staffs should be selected from the whole body of officers. At the same time, officers should not, as a rule, be appointed to the Staff of districts of which they have no local experience. In the selection also of general officers for the command of districts, local experience should be to some extent an essential.

4. The present paucity of officers in a Native Infantry battalion is too trite a subject of complaint to need more than mention here. The increase of the present strength (eight) is a question of finance—*i.e.*, expense is here a bar to efficiency. Four linked battalions, as now organised, would give a regiment of thirty-two British officers. Supposing, however, that this financial barrier can be overcome, and that the Government decide to have ten officers per battalion, or forty per regiment, regimental promotion can then be carried out by vacancy, as in the British Service. The officers of each regiment would then consist of :—

One colonel, commanding the regimental depot;
Two lieutenant-colonels and two majors commanding battalions;
Four majors, seconds-in-command;
Four captains, wing commanders;
Four captains, adjutants;
Fonr captains, wing officers;
Nineteen lieutenants and second lieutenants, wing officers and quartermasters, &c.

The abolition of officiating appointments in the Native Army is a desideratum.

5. From Jan. 1, 1892, cadets coming out of Sandhurst will be appointed direct to the Indian Army. If the above regimental distribution be adopted, these cadets can be appointed at once to their regiments, as they now are in the Line. This is better than appointing them vaguely to some Staff Corps. The term Staff Corps is not appropriate, and may well now be altered to that of "Indian Army," or some such name.

6. It stands to reason that in linking and localising regiments as suggested above, the existing position and prospects of officers must not be interfered with. That is to say, the battalions of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, Sind and Beloochistan, and Burma, will be linked as far as possible among themselves, and be localised in the districts they now occupy, and in the vicinity of their recruiting grounds.

7. The native ranks are all now enlisted as "transferable," and may, therefore, be transferred from one battalion to another of the same regiment. Further, the conditions of the Native Army Reserve are that men of the Reserve are, when called out, to serve with any regiment to which they may be told off. There is not, however, much call for the transfer of native soldiers, except to complete battalions for active service. Transfer of native officers by selection from one battalion to another of the same regiment is desirable, especially in filling up the posts of subadar-major and jamadar-adjutant. Tis is done occasionally even now.

8. A regiment of four battalions with forty British officers will be able to furnish two or three battalions, as may be required, for active service, and to keep them up to their strength. If it is a case of war with a civilised Power, then the number of officers with the service battalions must be increased. This will be done by drafting the officers of the depot battalion or battalions to those proceeding on service. Four officers will suffice for each depot battalion.

9. It has been often proposed to have certain native battalions officered entirely or mostly by native officers and to give these latter a higher status and greater power and responsibility. This may be done, provided that under no circumstances are native officers placed in a position to command British officers. The Khyber Levy is a specimen of what may be done. Honorary rank may be accorded to Native officers, but it should not carry with it the right to command any British officer.

10. The substantive rank of Colonel in the Army is at present the appanage of certain Staff appointments only. Regimental duty does not confer this advantage. This is placing a premium on Staff employ at the expense of regimental duty. If the senior lieutenant-colonel of each regiment of four battalions be granted the substantive rank of colonel on completion of three years' service in the rank of lieutenant-colonel, then "regimental duty" and "Staff employ" will be on the same footing. The regimental colonel thus promoted will command the depot, and give a step in the regiment. Ninety colonels are allowed to the Indian Army. If the system proposed above is carried out, there will be about thirty-five regiments of infantry of four battalions each, and ten regiments of cavalry of sixteen squadrons each. This would give forty-five regimental colonels commanding depots, the remaining forty-five going to Staff officers. This is a fair division.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JANUARY, 16.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major C F Massy, BSC
Lieut N C Taylor, BSC
Mr J L Denniston, B Cov
Mr E S Farrant, B
Mr R S Strachey, B
Col A M Phillips, Bo SC
Col K K A Jopp, Bo RE
Mr H V R Kemball, Bo

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Col H M Pratt, CB, BSC, till April 1, 1891
Col W R Bunbury, BSC, till Sept 11, 1891
Capt H Hamilton, B S C, 3 mo
Capt C Herbert, B S C, 7 days' fur
Lieut H W A Marson, B S C, 6 mo
Mr M Rattray, B, 2 mo M C and 4 mo extra-ordinary leave on M C
Mr M R R O S Krishnamma, B, 2 mo extraordinary leave
Col J W Swifte, M S C, 6 mo
Capt E J P Warden, MSC, till July 6, 1891
Capt R H C Tufnell, MSC, 6 mo
Capt G W Maxwell, M SC, 10 days
Lieut C H Clements, M S C, 4 mo
Lieut F C Logan-Home, M S C, 6 mo
Mr H T D Sweet, M, 6 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Col J G McRae, Bo S C, 6 mo
Lieut C A Brown, Bo S C, 15 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Col A G Handcock, BSC
Col J B Smith, BSC
Capt H A Merewether, B S C
Lieut W S Browne, BSC
Lieut C W Somerset, BSC
Lieut R M Edwards, BSC
Dr A F R Hoernle, B
Mr C L M Eales, B Cov
Mr J E Gill, B Cov
Mr R Carstairs, B Cov
Mr C G Bayne, B Cov
Mr A Meredith, B Cov
Mr B Ribbentrop, CIE, B
Mr C H Bailey, B
Mr J J Allen, B
Mr A Anderson, B
Mr N Douglas, B
Mr R N W Pritchard, B
Mr J Manson, B
Capt C F Stevens, MSC
Capt G W Maxwell, MSC
Mr H M Winterbotham, M Cov
Mr H T Ross, M Cov
Mr B F Powell, MD, M Med Estab
Lieut-Col J T Carruthers, Bo S C
Capt A C Yate, Bo S C
Lieut C V Schneider, Bo SC
Lieut A H G Kemball, Bo SC
Capt E R Shopland, Indian Marine

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TREACHER AND Co., Bombay.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

AN APPEAL TO THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

IT is announced from Washington that the Behring Sea difficulty has been taken into the United States Supreme Court, where it will be settled as a legal question, and thus the intricacies of diplomacy will be avoided. Sir John Thompson, through the American Consul and the Bitish Legation and Mr. Joseph Choate, made a motion in the Supreme Court on Monday for a writ of prohibition commanding the United States Districts Court at Sitka to annul the proceedings by which the sealer W. P. Hayward was libelled in 1887. There were two suggestions for the prohibition filed. One is merely a formal suggestion made on behalf of Thomas Henry Cooper, English subject and owner of the libelled craft. The other which brings the whole subject of the disputed questions concerning the alleged jurisdiction over Behring Sea before the court is made on behalf of Canada by Sir John Thompson, with the full knowledge and consent of her Britannic Majesty's Government, the purpose being to appeal from Mr. Blaine, the Secretary of State, to the Supreme Court in order to settle once for all the Behring Sea dispute. The question being thus considered in its legal aspect, there can be no uncertainty in regard to the final conclusion. This movement on the part of Great Britain appears to have been unexpected by Mr. Blaine. The Attorney-General was greatly surprised when Mr. Choate made the motion. If the Supreme Court decide in favour of Great Britain there will be no occasion to arbitrate; for Mr. Blaine will be ruled out of court by the highest American tribunal. Under orders from Mr. Blaine Mr. Miller, the Attorney-General, might instruct the United States District Attorney of Alaska to direct the district judge to dismiss the case, the Government paying the costs and damages, before the Supreme Court could have a chance to act. Then there would be nothing to issue a prohibition for. But this action would amount to an abandonment of the question, and the pretensions to jurisdiction over Behring [Sea would have to be abandoned also. Attorney-General Miller was greatly surprised at the application, and asked for a fortnight's delay in order to prepare his answer to the motion. The court simply took the papers, and announced that leave would not be granted until the United States Attorney-General had been heard. If he desired, he could be heard on Monday next, or on the following Monday. This account was in accordance with a brief oral statement made by Mr. Choate, to the effect that, while it was presumed that the American Government would welcome the chance of having a decision by its highest court on the subject, the application was designed to give the United States at the outset a full chance of being heard.

The *Standard's* correspondent points out that while, on the one hand, the decision of the tribunal appealed to would deprive the American retreat of the bitterness of defeat, on the other hand, if the Supreme Court should unexpectedly support Mr. Blaine, its judgment will command such popular support of the Minister as has hitherto been lacking, and make the situation with Great Britain more difficult than ever.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* understands (Reuter reports) that Sir Julian Pauncefote has sent a telegram to Lord Salisbury concerning the ebullition of feeling in the United States caused by the application made by Sir John Thompson, the Canadian Minister of Justice, to the Supreme Court in the Behring Sea dispute. It is said in legal circles that it will hardly surprise the judges if, before the two weeks' limit for filing the answer expires, counsel for Great Britain should ask leave to dismiss the Canadian application. President Harrison and Mr. Blaine are now stated to be disposed to permit the sentiment of the people to find utterance through Congress and the press before any diplomatic action is taken. They do not, in fact, believe, says the *Herald*, that the British Government meant any discourtesy, and rather incline to the opinion that it has committed an act of inadvertence which it will be among the first to regret. The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent states that, while nobody is in a position to predict with certainty what the court will do in the matter of Sir John Thompson's petition, there is little reason to doubt that it will refuse to grant a writ.

Mr. Benjamin A. Enloe, member for Jackson, Tennessee, has introduced in the American House of Representatives a resolution condemning the conduct of Great Britain in bringing the case of the W. P. Hayward before the Supreme Court with the object of obtaining from that tribunal a decision on the Behring Sea controversy. This course the resolution describes as without precedent, as prejudicial to the comity of nations and the amicable conduct of international relations, and as an act derogatory to the dignity of the Government and people of the United States.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN AMERICA.

THE United States Senate, after debating the Financial Bill for fourteen hours, amended it by adopting Mr. Stewart's free silver proposal. It then struck out everything relating to national banks or 2 per cent. bond issues, and defeated the Western scheme for retiring all national banknotes and issuing greenbacks instead. Then, after getting the Bill into a shape in which nobody could recognise it, the Senate finally, near midnight, defeated it, adopting as a substitute, by 39 votes to 27, a purely free coinage measure proposed by Mr. Vest, of Missouri.

The substitute provides that the United States unit of value shall be a dollar coined of 412½ grains of standard silver or 25 8-10 grains of standard gold, and is similar to the Free Coinage Bill which the senate passed last year, giving all bullion owners authority to deposit bullion for coinage, all certificates issued for silver or gold being made legal tender, while bullion owners have the option of receiving coin or certificates for their bullion which shall afterwards be coined.

The passage of the Free Coinage Bill advanced silver to 107¾; then telegrams came from Washington that the radical character of the Bill indicated its probable final defeat, making silver legislation this Session unlikely, and silver declined to 105½, closing at 106¼. The Stock Market declined under the belief that silver inflation was imperilled, closing unsettled. Sterling exchange advanced.

The Coinage Bill when sent to the House goes to the Coinage Committee, and will rest there awhile. The sentiment of the committee has heretofore been opposed to free silver.

After the Financial Bill had been reported to the senate from the Committee of the Whole House, Mr. Vest astonished the members by bringing forward as a substitute a purely free coinaga bill, providing that the unit of value in the United States should be a dollar coined of 412½ grains of standard silver, or 25 8-10 grains of standard gold. Mr. Vest stated that his substitute bill was similar to the Free Coinage Bill passed last session. The Senate agreed to Mr. Vest's motion without a division, and the Financial Bill as amended by his substitute was passed by 39 against 27 votes.

The majority of the free coinage senators who adopted Mr. Stewart's amendment imposing a mint charge on coin and bullion not produced in the United States was 12, as against 19 on the best vote of last year, or, as it would appear, less by seven, but an analysis of the vote shows that the silver men have gained one man, Mr. Aller, of Washington. The present reduced majority is due to absentees.

(DAIZIEL TELEGRAM.)

Mr. Russell Harrison, the son of the President of the United States, in a conversation with a press representative with regard (*inter alia*) to the silver question, said: "Everyone in the West is discussing the silver questson. It seems to be as much the subject of interest as a national campaign. I visited several States, all of which favour the free coinage of silver, but they insist that the coinage must be restricted to American Silver. They say that there will be the greatest opposition to free coinage in the West. The Western people say, in fact, that they will not consent to foreigners being benefited at the expense of our own sitizens, and they believe that if the Free Coinage Act does not restrict the coinage to American silver it will be ruinous to the country. It is impossible," said Mr. Harrison, "for the people of tee Eastern States to realise the interest that the silver question has aroused throughout the West. The Western people, while they are not inclined to take a pessimistic view of the silver legislation, think that it cannot be too strongly impressed upon Congress that the Republic must be saved from the invasion of foreigh silver."

THE ball given at the British Embassy at Rome on the 14th ult. was a most brilliant entertainment. A little before eleven o'clock his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived, the band playing the English National Anthem. Precisely at eleven the Queen of Italy entered the ball-room on the arm of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, followed by the King, who gave his arm to the Marchioness of Dufferin. In the suite were the ladies and gentlemen in attendance on their Majesties. The band struck up the Italian national air as soon as the Royal pair entered, and the Queen opened the ball, dancing the first quadrille with Lord Dufferin. Lady Dufferin danced with the Duke of Cambridge. At one o'clock their Majesties retired, and a sumptuous supper was served to the guests. Dancing was kept up to an early hour of the morning. His Majesty wore the Order of the Garter.

NOTICES.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS
PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION, AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.
TRY THEM. Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.
For Mothers, Invalids, Dyspeptics and Aged People.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all infants and children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of cow's milk.
THE ONLY FOOD that removes from infancy all necessity, danger and annoyance of a wet nurse.
IF TAKEN BY MOTHERS once or twice a day the quantity of milk will be increased and quality at once improved.
IF THE CHILD IS RESTLESS, change partially from nursing to SOLUBLE FOOD.
DR. STUTZER, Food Analyst for Rhenish Prussia, says: "CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is the best of all the foods I have ever examined."
"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS," by Marion Harland. Book of 64 pages, giving careful instructions for bringing up the little ones. Sent free by
CARNRICK & Co. Ltd., LONDON.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE
Delicately fragrant as the Rose itself. Always sweet and fresh, its delightful odour never wearies.
ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE
absolutely superior to all other makes for the fineness of its aroma, its strength, and its exceedingly refreshing qualities. ATKINSON'S ENGLISH is the best. Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

TRADE MARK.
G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS
Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.
Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions and a Diploma of Special Merit.
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WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon; simple, refreshing and efficacious."
MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."
It Prevents and Cures Indigestion.
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.
It is a natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

There was sickness in Olympus; all the gods were slightly ill;
Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill;
Venus languished in her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer.
He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
Tired of nectar and nepenthe, some new drink they wished to find;
Something to refresh the body, and invigorate the mind;
Long they sought, then found and carried up to heaven's high azure vault,
Sparkling, in a crystal goblet, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.
When they drank the magic liquid, vanished every ache and pain.
Bacchus pulled himself together; Venus felt herself again.
Then said Jove, "When gods approve it, sure it is those mortals' fault,
If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
Pleasant 'tis, and most refreshing, and disease it keeps away.
I myself shall, in the future, take one glassful every day;
As a drink it far surpasses all that's made from hop or malt.
'Tis the best of all inventions—"ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT."
Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA:
CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere.
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.
May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY BOLTON & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

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NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,

DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis,

Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,

Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,

Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

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And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

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CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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The Best and Purest Cocoa.

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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

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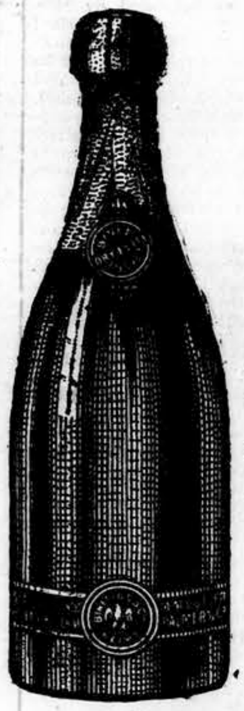
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.



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DRY ÉLITE

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This magnificent Wine is to be had from the Sole Importers,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

Rs. 63 per dozen Quarts.

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BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING BASS GREEN DIAMOND.

Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S

WORLD FAMED

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WORKS : MANCHESTER.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

The Superiority of WILKINSON'S Sarsaparilla.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

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Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.

See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark

AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

ASK FOR WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W. Established 1829.

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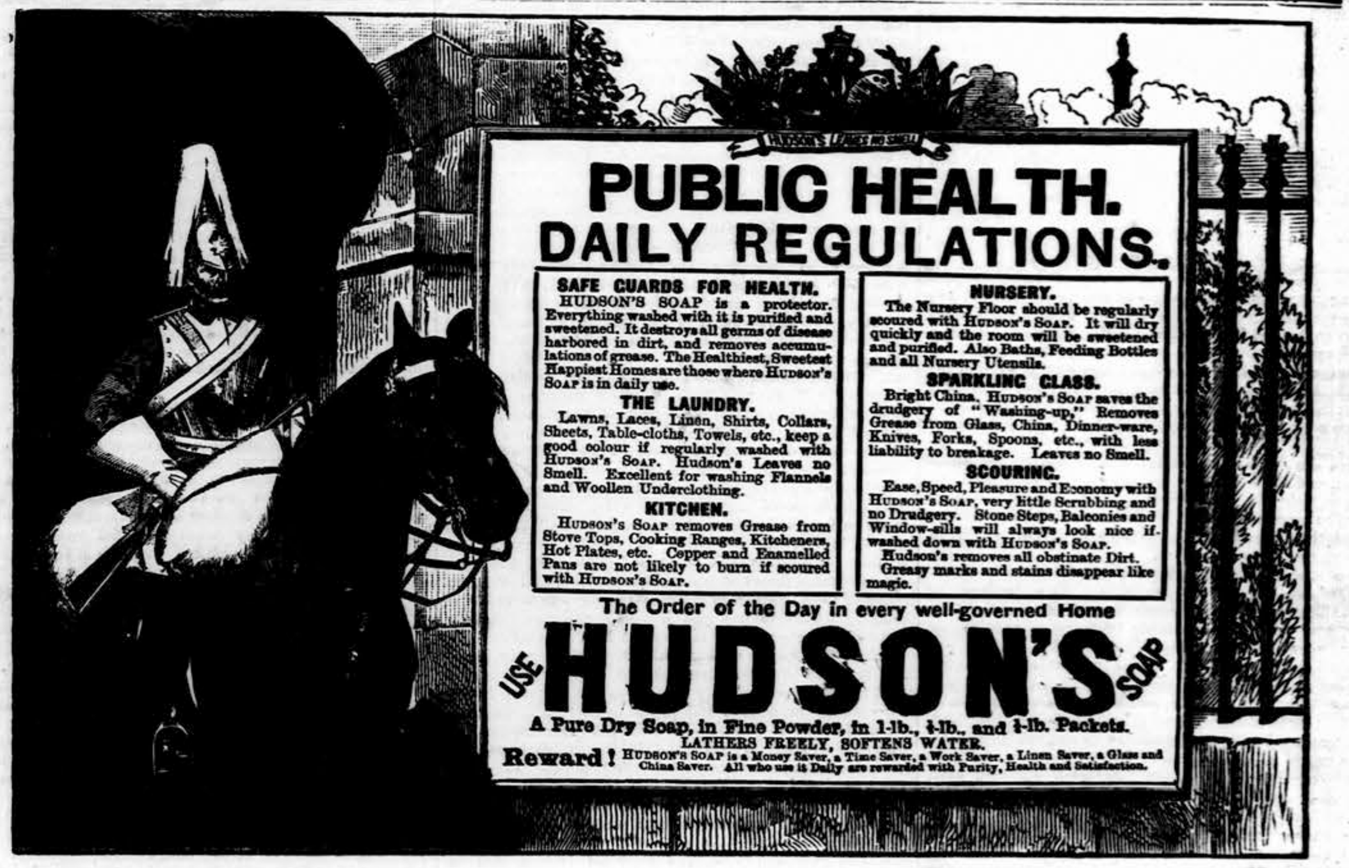

PUBLIC HEALTH. DAILY REGULATIONS.

SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

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Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

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HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

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The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.

Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up," Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt.

Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE HUDSON'S SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears' Transparent SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other."

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UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE

Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNES.

EXTRA SUPERIOR
DRY
Giesler & Co
à Avize
Champagne.
FACSIMILE OF LABEL

INDIA BRAND
Giesler & Co
à Avize
DRY.
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Messrs. Giesler & Co. have decided in response to the repeated requests of their friends, to ship their EXTRA SUPERIOR DRY CHAMPAGNE (the wine so popular in LONDON) to the Eastern Markets. This wine as well as their well known INDIA BRAND can now be obtained of all leading Merchants in India.

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the fresh Batch of Arab Horses per s. s. "Bagdad" from Bussorah.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Polo Ponies and Galloways, &c.—No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable.

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KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS

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Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

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GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,

Should immediately have recourse to

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Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.

To be had of all Chemists.

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This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation **SOFTENS THE WATER,** gives it a most *delicious odour,* and **BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION** in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*

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